The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,108 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
— Gwalior	2733	800	P. Harris	8th July
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	15th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
L. Ravenna	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th ,,
M. Pekin	2900	600	A. Symons	19th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
CLYDE	4121	750	E. M. Edmond	11th July.
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	25th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
NEPAUL	3545	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 25, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours. Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—First Class Rs. 590. Second Class Rs. 370. Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, May 23, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the [illegible]th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively. Inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 5, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare. The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)........1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	9th July.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	26th ,,
s.s. HISPANIA	3,396	500	Boyle	9th Aug.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	23rd ,,
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	6th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,230	480	J. B. Murray	20th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	10th Oct.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 6, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HANDBOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS, and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.
Bombay, February 1, 1884.

TRAVELLING TICKETS FOR THE CONTINENT.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for travelling by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, including FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c., &c., and to all parts of THE GLOBE, available by ALL TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS can break the journey anywhere en route without extra cost, and are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

INCLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on application, and the actual tickets issued with or without Hotel Coupons.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets to LONDON by all routes.

Pamphlet of Routes sent free on application.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 1[illegible], HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, 10, OLD COURT HOUSE-STREET.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamship CITY of MANCHESTER has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oils, naphtha, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed and damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain A. C. CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. [illegible] per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., Bombay.

BEST BRANDY.—If you want really good invalid Brandy for sick persons, go to

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of fine old Royal Blend Glenlivet Whisky. Price per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5 p.c. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, to the yard's [illegible] Rs. 15, double Rs. [illegible]. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,307 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 7th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 14th July, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.
AGENTS FOR
SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC
BRUSHES.
SOCKS, GENERATORS AND BELTS.

EAU DE SUEZ.

			Rs.	a.
Eau de Suez, Yellow Thread		...bot.	1	8
Do. Red	do.	...bot.	2	0
Do. Green	do.	...bot.	2	8
Suez Tooth Brushes		...each	1	0
Do. Paste		...pot.	3	0
Do. Powder		...pot.	1	8
Suez Vinegar		...bot.	3	0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lenses.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

VERY SUPERIOR ANEROIDS.

	Rs.	a.
Cassella's Pocket.—Altitudes to 6,000 feet	65	0
Own Maker.—1½-inch, Altitudes to 10,000 feet, compass on back	36	0
Own Maker.—2-inch, Altitudes to 6,000 feet	20	0
Cassella's 5-inch Thermometer and Stand	45	0
Own Name.—1½-inch Thermometer, Nickel-plated	22	0

MITHOFF'S HYGROSCOPES.

New and delicate instruments for indicating the aqueous saturation of the atmosphere. They are of eminent utility to industrialists, scientific men and physicians.

		Rs.	a.
4"	Dial, Ordinary Frame	15	0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass do.	22	8
5"	do., do. do. do., with Thermometer, in Oak	30	0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass, with Aneroid and Thermometer, in Oak	45	0
1½"	do., Nickel Watch Frame	22	8

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Each variety of the Flower Seeds is in a convenient packet labelled with a short description and directions for sowing. The Vegetable Seeds are in bottles and both are preserved by a patent process and are warranted to grow.

Prices from As. 4 upwards.

McK. & R.'S OVOID PILLS.

The Company is constantly receiving fresh supplies of these excellent preparations, and have seventy-three varities in stock, being all those of which formulæ are published.

Price Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ELASTIC SILK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

	Rs.	a.
Stockings, per pair	9	0
Anklets, per pair	5	0
Knee-Caps, per pair	6	0
Thigh Pieces, per pair	9	0
Wristlets, each	2	0

ENEMA APPARATUS.

	Rs.	a.
The Seamless India-rubber Enema	4	8
Higginson's India-rubber Enema	2	8
Lynch's Perfection Enema	4	8
Arnold's Simplex Enema—		
Best quality	15	0
Second do.	10	0
Third do.	5	0
Small do.	4	0
Matthew's Metallic Piston Enema	13	0
Maw's Brass Family Enema	10	0

Elastic Syringes of all sizes.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS.

Now universally recommended by medical men in England, Re. 1-8 per packet.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS.

In every variety of material and pattern. Full details in Illustrated Price List.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

A large assortment of these goods has been received and unpacked. They are the best instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

Single............Rs. 6
Double............ ,, 12

Smaller sizes for children cheaper.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength 540 lb. square inch.
"Crushing strength 1818 per square inch, in casks of 400 lb. gross."

WARDEN AND CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

GRIMES' (NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON) TENGUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA as follows:—

Containing Dinner service for 12 persons.
,, Porcelain Breakfast and Tea service for 12 persons.
,, Toilet Service.
,, A service of finest Table Glass for 12 persons.
,, A patent Duplex lamp.

Just arrived for sale, packed for India, as imported. Full particulars on application to

WM. WATSON & Co.
29, Apollo-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 7th instant, until further notice, ONE Mixed Train only will run daily over the Khamgaon State Railway as under.

		a.m.			a.m.
KHAMGAON	Dep.	8-45	JALAMB	Dep.	10-15
JALAMB	Arr.	9-30	KHAMGAON	Arr.	11-0

[illegible],
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 3rd of July, 1884.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

A NEW MONTHLY COMIC PUBLICATION, THE FIRST AND BEST OF ITS KIND IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PICKINGS FROM THE "PARSEE PUNCH,"

BEING a monthly selection of the Cartoons, &c., &c., that appear in the weekly *Parsee Punch*, with English and Guzerati letter press below the illustrations, containing SIXTY COMIC PICTURES full of hits on Political and Social, Imperial and Local, Official and Non-official topics of the day.

Single Copy............As. 8
Yearly............Rs. 6

Copies may be had and Yearly Subscribers' Orders registered at ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Booksellers, &c., Kalbadevi Road; and at the "PARSEE PUNCH" OFFICE, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE AND THE WODEHOUSE-ROAD.

THE construction of the Queen's-road intercepting sewer having been now undertaken by the Municipality, offers are invited for the PURCHASE of the PLOTS of GROUND on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between, the Marine Lines and Churney road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenders are also invited for the purchase of five plots on the south side of the Wodehouse-road leading from the Apollo Fountain, Wodehouse Over bridge.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face," or "On the south side of the Wodehouse-road" (as the case may be), to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 12th day of September, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., as under—(1) at 3 p.m., (2) at 3-15 p.m., and (3) at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 27th and 18th ult., and 14th March last, By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Mucpl. Corptn., and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd July, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, for this year, will be held here on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfer made by the Council on the 25th June 1884.
2. Town Council's Resolution, recommending the Corporation to sanction the renewal of lapsed grants for 1883-84, amounting to Rs. 19,055, as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.
3. Government Resolution, re-appointing Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., as Municipal Commissioner.
4. Government Resolution, accepting Mr. M. Mowat's resignation of his seat in the Corporation, and appointing Mr. C. Douglas as his successor.
5. Government letter, communicating the thanks of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India for the address of condolence from the Corporation on the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany.
6. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copies of reports from the Health Officer and from the Executive Engineer, on petition from Mr. Naoroji Suntook, relative to the drainage of his house No. 25, Rampart Road.
7. Letter from Mr. Gostling, on the subject of the Surface Drainage Reservoir on the Flats, stating that it will obstruct instead of facilitate the drainage of the Flats, and giving notice that he will move that, inasmuch as the Corporation have not distinctly sanctioned the construction of a closed Reservoir, they hereby resolve that they only accord their sanction to an open Reservoir which will offer no obstruction to the flow of surface drainage to the sea.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., will second the proposition.

8. Resolutions of the Town Council, recommending the Corporation to sanction grants from Surplus Cash Balance amounting to Rs. 1,58,150, as per details already circulated to the Corporation for cost of difference between original Budget Estimates and contract rates for supply of Road Metal and Coal and hire of Bullocks during the current year, and for providing for cost of various new works at Love Grove Pumping Station, charges on account of construction of new roads, laying new water mains, constructing new drains and urinaries, cost of carts for drain flushing, and lighting road from Wellington Fountain to Chowkey beyond the Parsee Sanitarium, Colaba.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Mucpl. Corptn., and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd July, 1884.

RAIN GAUGES.

RAIN GAUGES.

A LARGE SUPPLY at hand. Are very accurate. All Copper, and more durable than those made of Japanned Tin. Complete Rs. 10. Cash discount to trade.

TELEPHONE No. 39.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR COMPLEXION

IMPARTS exquisite beauty to the face, neck, hands and skin, effectually removes tan, freckles, pimples, and blotches, and is so perfectly innocuous as to be the best application of excoriation and abrasions of the skin, even of Infants.

Per bottle Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per case Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP! NEW CROP!!
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

		Re.	
Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	12
The Universal Mixture	,, ,,	1	4

Also

SID BAREE ESTATE TEAS.

	½lb. packet. Rs.		1lb. packet. Rs.	
Orange Pekoe	0	14	1	8
Pekoe Mixture	0	12	1	4
Mixed Tea	0	7		0-12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PELLETIER'S
CAPSULES OF SULPHATE OF QUININE,

PREPARED by Armet De Lisle and Cie., Successors of PELLETIER, with their renowned "Quine Des Trois Cachets." These Capsules are very transparent, and dissolve easily in the stomach; they contain pure SULPHATE OF QUININE in silky crystals, and are capable of indefinite Preservation.

Sold in bottle at As. 12, Re. 1-4, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 12,

BY

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ Sample bottle supplied free to Medical Practitioners on application.

TELEPHONE No. 39.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUX,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN INDIA. Intending Purchasers should inspect TREACHER AND Co.'s New Consignment.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.		
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned Canvas, very strong and serviceable.........27 inches	22	8
Ditto ,, ,, ...30 ,,	25	0
Ditto ,, ,, ...33 ,,	28	0
Ditto ,, ,, ...36 ,,	32	0
Superior finish, bound with Leather.33 ,,	48	0
Ditto ,, ...36 ,,	54	0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS.		
Very light and strong, wicker frames, rounded tops, covered with black Japanned Canvas (fitted with Tray)— 27 inch × 24 inch × 19 inches	36	0
Ditto do. 30 ,, × 25 ,, × 21 ,,	40	0
Ditto do. 33 ,, × 27 ,, × 22 ,,	43	0
CABIN BAGS.—Best Japanned Canvas strong and compact for the Overland journey. The space in the [illegible] are enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a separate tray for linen..........22 inches	34	0
Ditto do. do..........24 ,,	36	0
HAND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Tan Canvas, opening square at top, with strong locks and nickel mounts.		
12 inches	16	0
14 ,,	18	0
16 ,,	21	8
Morocco Leather, opening square at top, with strong locks, and nickel mounts.		
12 inches	13	8
14 ,,	15	0
16 ,,	18	0
GLADSTONE BAGS.—In plain Hide or Black Leather. The most useful and convenient Travelling Bags made; being collapsible they occupy little space when not filled, and are light and strong.		
PLAIN HIDE.—16 inches	22	8
20 ,,	27	0
22 ,,	32	0
26 ,,	47	0
PLAIN BLACK LEATHER.—18 inches	27	
20 ,,	30	0
28 ,,	50	0
FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS.—Containing all the articles necessary for the Toilet.		
A most useful Travelling Companion	90	0
CORRUGATED IRON TRUNKS.—Rounded tops, and Japanned Oak, 21 inches	25	0
Ditto do. 24 ,,	30	0
Ditto do. 27 ,,	40	0

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.—Best stout Japanned, for Uniforms, &c., 24 × 12 × 8 inches	15	0
Ditto do. 27 × 13 × 9 inches	18	0
Ditto do. 40 × 12 × 9 inches	25	0
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.—Grained Oak, fitted with patent triple secure-locks, made shallow, suitable for fitting beneath a ship's berth. &c.		
Small size, 24 × 13½ × 9 inches	14	0
Medium ,, 27 × 15 × 9½ ,,	17	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—With expanding top.		
20 inches	36	0
24 ,,	45	0
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.		
Extra stout, brass rivetted, brass corner pieces and best finish throughout 30 inches	68	3
Do. do ......36 inches	83	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX. Of very best quality and workmanship.		
22 inches	38	0
24 ,,	40	0
27 ,,	45	0
BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.—Less expensive, but not so durable as the solid leather		
24 inches	20	0
27 ,,	25	0
TAN CANVAS PORTMANTEAUX.—Very strong and serviceable		
20 inches	19	0
22 ,,	20	8
24 ,,	22	8
COURIER OR MONEY BAGS.—With the latest improvements in straps and locks.		
Tanned Canvas ......8 inches	8	0
Morocco Leather ......7 ,,	5	0
Do. do. ......8 ,,	5	4
Do. do. ......9 ,,	6	4
Plain Hide ......6½ ,,	9	8
Do. do. ......7½ ,,	10	8
Do. do. ......8½ ,,	12	0
BROWN TAN CANVAS CARTRIDGE BAGS.—A necessity to Sportsmen—		
To take 50 Cartridges	4	8
,, 75 ,,	5	4
,, 100 ,,	6	4
SCARBORO' AND SOUTHPORT TRUNKS.		
The "Scarboro'," very spacious, strongly made, iron oak Japanned, 24 inches	13	8
Do. do. do. do. 27 ,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. 30 ,,	20	0
The "Southport," with patent brass fastenings ......21 ,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. ......24 ,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. ......27 ,,	23	0
Do. do. do. do. ......30 ,,	27	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

OUR
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCE
MONDAY, 7TH JULY.

PATTERNS POST-FREE—SALE TERMS NETT CASH,

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HIGHEST AWARD,
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84,
A GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE WERE AWARDED TO
FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY'S WATCHES.

Three Firms only out of a large number of competitors in watches were awarded with Gold Medals, and FAVRE-LEUBA AND COMPANY are the only one of the three established in India.

THE excellent quality of our WATCHES, manufactured all in our Own Factory (Locle, Switzerland, established 1814) is so well recognized throughout India, that we need not further dwell on their merits.

Intending buyers will find with us a selection unequalled in India and surpassed by no Firm in England or the Continent.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53
7 0	..	Chartreuse, green, per bottle.	7 4	..
6 0	...	Do. yellow ,,	6 4	..
68 12	71 12	Benedictine from the Monastery	72 0	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara	53 8	57 0
47 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	40 0	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	41 8
37 0	..	Kummell	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy	40 8	42 8
26 0	...	Orange Bitters	27 0	..
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	...
	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, per doz. pt.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	..
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	..	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime Juice Cordial	13 8	...

Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pts. Rs. a.	BEER AND CIDER.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pts. Rs. a
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
6 4	4 4	German Pale Ale	6 8	4 8
7 0	..	Champagne Cider	7 8	...

Cash. Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.	COGNAC IN JARS.	Credt Per Gal. without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac ****	15 8
13 0	,, ***	13 8
11 4	,, **	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

WHISKY IN JARS.

8 12	Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality	9 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. .. 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. .. 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

48 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	48 Gals Hhd. Rs. a.
216 0	St. Estephe	231 0
172 0	Petit Medoc	180 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

From the Australian Wine Co., Limited.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	RUBY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
24 0	Red Hermitage "Emu"	25 0
21 4	Carbinet Grape "Auldana"	22 0
	WHITE.	
31 8	White Hermitage "Emu"	33 0
22 0	Reisling Grape "Auldana"	23 0

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS,
Sizes 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.
Illustrated Price List free by Post.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLICK, C.S.I.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI TEJBAI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the widow of JADOWJEE PURBAT, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DHUNJEE LUKHAMSEY..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of administration issues.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. [illegible],
[illegible].

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 2nd day of July, 1884.

MESSRS. HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—A happy home for children with a mother's care. Terms, including Board, English, French, Music, Dancing, Calisthenics and Laundress, Fifty Guineas per annum. References in India to parents of children now in the school. For Prospectus, apply to [illegible], care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WINES.—Still Hocks, Burgundies, and Champagnes. New Shipments to hand.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's auction, to-morrow, a strong Australian brougham Horse.

RS. 350.—An Arab, good for saddle or harness, late the property of Dr. Boustead.—O S. Pedraza, 13, Hornby-road.

FOR SALE, 11 CAST-IRON COLUMNS, 12 feet 10 inches high, very strong.—J. T. Pearson, East India Mills, Byculla.

FLEXIBLE RULERS, Re. 1; Liquid Silver for plating brass, copper, &c., Re. 1; patent Linen-marker, 12 as. —STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The People of India S. and M. Co., Ld., have removed their office from No. 9, Hornby-road, to No. 40, Forbes-street, off Apollo-st.

PIONEER BRAND PIPE TOBACCO, manufactured expressly for the most fastidious smoker, Rs. 2-8 per lb.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

"DELICIA" CIGARETTES made only from the best Turkish tobacco and are *Ne plus ultra*. Rs. 2 per 100.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

MONSOON SMOKE.—Queens or office muster made to order of the choicest Coconada tobacco Imparts a dry smoke of pleasant flavor. Rs. 3 per box of 250. Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the Manager most civil and obliging.—J. S. O'Neill, Colonel, Lancashire Fusiliers.

SHORTHAND-WRITER (Pitman's System) seeks engagement, journalistic, secretarial, legal or commercial, considerable experience in London export trade, first-class London references. Apply "E. G.," care of this office.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

COME ONE, Come all; and try our great reduction in prices for cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

WANTED by a European, with excellent connections abroad, an active moneyed partner. Address X. care of this paper.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free—JOHN [illegible] & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

H. T. CRESWELL and Co., Gibraltar, have sent a shipment of their finest Sherries to Phipson and Co., 18, Forbes Street. Prices and samples on application.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED by P. Rutanji, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 1?, Forbes-street, Bombay, a first class European workman (a German preferred). Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to ability.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FRENCH Handkerchiefs, Coloured Borders A fine selection just to hand from Paris. Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Presentation Sticks, &c., &c.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE, "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE, as supplied to all the leading Clubs in India. This brand is only shipped to, and can therefore only be secured from, LYON and Co.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," can now be obtained from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 59-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

FOR SALE, the copyrights and about 800 copies each of the "Railway Platelayer's Companion" and the "Statical Scale" for finding the dimensions of arched bridges. Testimonials regarding their worth, and terms, may be had by intending purchasers on application to A.B., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from about 15th July, for six months certain, a very desirable and completely furnished GROUND FLOOR of an upper storied Bungalow in Mazagon. It has a very large compound tastefully laid out. Separate servants' quarters and stabling. Rent only Rs. 130. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, from about 20th July, for three months certain, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba on the sea shore, west side. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, an INSPECTOR of Permanent Way, a European, must be young and active. Personal application to be made to undersigned.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

ALFRED D. SAUNDERS,
Late of Church Lane, Bombay,
East India Agent,
65, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

MR. SAUNDERS has taken offices as above and is prepared to execute Commissions from India.

Officers' Pay and Pensions realized.
Passages booked and baggage shipped.
Family Remittances received and disbursed.
Every description of Personal Agency Transacted.

COWASJEE SORABJEE POCHEE, who has had 20 years' experience and practical knowledge in the Bombay Gas Co., of all the branches of gas fittings, plumbers, tinsmiths, &c., begs to inform the public that he has opened his place of business at Carnac-road, late Esplanade Cross-road, where he hopes the public will favour him with order for gas fittings and repairs in all its branches. He also solicits a trial of his plumber tinsmiths branch where the work is done with all the late improvements and neatness guaranting at the same time workmanship of the best sort, under moderate and reasonable charges.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the RAISING of the DAMS and WASTE-WEIR of the TULSI LAKE.

Drawings can be seen at the office the undersigned, where copies of the conditions of contract with the specification and bills of quantities may also be obtained on payment of rupees five per set.

Tenders should be sealed and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 2 o'clock p.m. on the 1st August, 1884.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Dy. Exe. Engr.'s Office, Bombay Muncpy., 30th June, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FARM for exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING CHANDUL and MADAT in the Broach District for one year from 1st August, 1884, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's office at Broach, on the 15th July, 1884, at 2 o'clock p.m. (Madras time). The conditions of the farm may be learnt on application to the Collector.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARM of the exclusive privilege of selling OPIUM on the guaranteed vend system for three years, commencing from 1st August, 1884, in the Broach district. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly amount in lbs., which the tenderer will guarantee to Government if the farm tendered for is given to him, and should be sent to the Collector of Broach so as to reach him at or before 2 o'clock p.m. (Madras time) on the 12th July, 1884. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,200 in cash for the good faith of the tender, and should be enclosed in covers superscribed with the words "Tender for the Opium farm of the Broach District."

The conditions on which the farm is to be given and other particulars connected with it may be known on application at the undersigned's office at Broach.

The Collector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector, Broach.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS REPAIRED
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.

OUR MR. N. F. KANNY has worked to the entire satisfaction of Col. Herbert, Col. Worgan, Col. Mackenzie, W. H. Newnham, Esq., C. S., Major Spence, Dr. Sexton, Dr. Parakh, Dr. Burland, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen.

KANNY & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
17, HUMMUM-STREET, BOMBAY.

GERMAN BEER.

BODGER, WARBURTON, and Co., SOLE AGENTS in India for the FRANKFURT BREWERY COMPANY.

Cöln Gold Medal		1875.
London Exhibition, First Prize Medal		1881.
Frankfurt	Do.	1881.
Amsterdam	Do.	1883.

Brewers to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Prices on application at their Godowns in Military Square.

GRINDLAY AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON, S. W.
Established 1828.

MEMBERS of the INDIAN SERVICES returning to England are invited to apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. for information regarding Pay, Pension, Furlough and Fund Rules, addresses of Brother Officers, &c. &c.

From the length of time their Firm has been in existence, and the mass of records they have accumulated, Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. can afford their constituents exceptional facilities in matters necessarily beyond the sphere of purely Banking Establishments.

Forms for reporting arrival in Europe, Powers of Attorney, &c., can be obtained on application to

Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA;
Messrs.—BINNY & Co.—MADRAS;
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

CAWNPORE-ACHNEYRA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that subject to the sanction of Government the above Railway will be opened for through traffic on and from the 1st July next.

The timings of the train from the principal stations are given below:—

UP.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.	DOWN.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Mixed.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Cawnpore, *D.*	1 0	..	8 30	Achneyra	1 15	11 35	9 6
Mera Serai	4 8	..	P. M. 12 25	Muttra	2 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fatehgurh	6 25	..	3 25				
Furruckabad	6 50	..	3 37	Hattras City	4 25	[illegible]	[illegible] 15
	P. M.			Hattras Junc.	5 5	7 0	[illegible] 50
Kasgunge	12 23	8 30	..	Sikandra Ras	6 35	8 30	..
Sikundra Ras	2 3	11 10		Kasgunge	8 20	7 15	..
			A. M.		P. M.		
Hattras Junc.	3 57	12 15	1 55	Furruckabad	1 05	..	4 18
Hattras City	4 30	12 30	2 20	Fatehgarh	2 29	..	4 35
Muttra	6 13	2 40	4 10	Mera Serai	4 45	..	[illegible]
Achneyra, *Ar.*	7 40	1 16	5 35	Cawnpore	8 25	..	11 0

All information regarding rates for carriage of goods, &c., will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

By order,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Cawnpore, 25th June, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. ,, do. ,, [illegible]
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,20[illegible]
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ,, ,, 1,20[illegible]
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ,, ,, 2,0[illegible]

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

THE reports from up-country all speak of injury to the first sowings of the crops owing to the want of rain, and re-sowing will be necessary to some extent even if a fall comes at once. Fortunately, there is every indication that a change is at hand, and with a favorable rainfall during the rest of the monsoon there is nothing to prevent a good season. The absence of rain much longer would, however, be serious.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from London are devoid of noteworthy movement. Consols are unaltered at 99⅝, and French Rentes at 107, whilst Indian loans, both sterling and rupee, are as last quoted. The General Produce markets are unaltered all round.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed strong with an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in American, both on the spot and to arrive, the sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. Surats, however, are unaltered, and private telegrams are not quite so firm as Reuter, rather firmer or a hardening tendency being the general run of the messages which have come to our knowledge. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted ⅛ cent. higher, but futures for November are 3 points lower.

The improvement at home is reflected here to-day in a decidedly firmer tone on the part of sellers. An advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is asked in all descriptions, and even at that there is not much pressure to sell, as a very general opinion prevails that a rise of some importance is only a question of time. However that may be, very few orders are coming either from Lancashire or the Continent, and there it is evident spinners think the time to lay in stock has not yet arrived.

WHEAT is quiet with rather less inquiry. For Linseed a good demand still prevails, and the quotation has advanced to Rs. 5-9 per cwt.

FREIGHTS have again been quieter. For Liverpool quotations are unchanged at 23s. 9d. old scale for Wheat, and 25s. to 26s. 3d. for measurement, but it is for Continental ports that the quietness is most apparent, relets being offered in some quarters where tonnage was previously in request. Should produce continue to get scarcer we may see a decline established, but not to any great extent, the supply of tonnage being so moderate.

EXCHANGE.—The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was that 7 lakhs of bills were taken up at 1s. 7½d., and Rs. 18,20,000 of telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 9-16d. These being the same rates as were obtained a week ago our market, although continuing firm, has undergone no change, unless perhaps in the fact of there being less disposition on the part of the banks to buy forward at a reduction from current rates. Bar Silver in London remains at 50 11-16d. per oz., and shipments are advised of £70,000 for this port and £70,000 for Calcutta, whilst there are £20,000 in gold for each place in addition. In one sense these amounts are not of much importance, but a steady weekly supply of the metal is being kept up, which must have some effect eventually towards keeping exchange easy.

Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	„
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Francs do do.	Fcs. 2·08½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone another reaction. Free sellers of Fours have come out, and the quotation has receded from Rs. 100¼ to par. Even at the decline the market does not seem particulary firm, and it is not unlikely from the present appearance of the money market that we may see a further fall for a time. Fours-and-a-half we still quote nominally at Rs. 102½.

SHARES have been dull, with more inclination to sell than buy. Spinning and Weaving Mills are weak, and in most cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Press and other shares unchanged. A plentiful rainfall is wanted to give life to the market even should money become easier than it is at the moment.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	795
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	90

PRESS COMPANIES

Ak[illegible] Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,000
Akola P[illegible]	88	500	all	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Albert G[illegible] Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],000	Rs. 100	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all		38½
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,275
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,150
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	200	all	30	190
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,270
Fort Press Co	150	325	3,500	350	3,000
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	435
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 15	337½
Mercantile Press	000	125	125	...	13[illegible]
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	112½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	215
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	690
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	800	00	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	851

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	125
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	515
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	830
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	89
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
BadneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	300
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	445
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37	885
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	830
Golam Baba S. Co.	[illegible]	500	400	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	620
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	870
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,165
Impl. Cotton MillsCo.	900	500	500	..	542½
Indian Manfg Co, Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	920
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	860
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	138
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s	3,250
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,330
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	250
Morarjee Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,495
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	645
[illegible]arell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 11	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	252½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,520
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	860
Southern India	800	300	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 20	440
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Western India S.& M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£20	218 3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	...	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	...	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	...	£20	71-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	785
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Ashdown Co., Ld.	1,750	200	150		190
[illegible], Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	80	Rs. 12	128
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 16	146
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	92
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	150		205
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	400
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1183	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	1,825
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,015
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,300
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	...	40
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	Rs. 9	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		119
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	2½	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100		35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	250	36p.s	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,700	200	175	Rs. 1	350
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	5	3 p.c.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.c.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2	10p.c.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	58
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,375
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	17½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mill	1,000	125	50	..	77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Restormel, 1,383 tons, Captain T. Hawken, sailed yesterday for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, etc., with a general cargo, and 1,000 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, Captain W. C. Hotham, sailed yesterday for Aden, with Lieut. Power, of the Essex, and one native officer, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

THE steamer Pelican, 1,688 tons, Captain B. K. Butler, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Port Natal (11th June), via Galle in ballast, and Mr. and Mrs. Fisk as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.
	Restormel (s)	Hawken	Port Said.
	Caller On	Rea	False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pelican, to Hull.
„ Agra, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

June 29.—Steamer Ellora.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
30 Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.
July.
1 Bulimba (s) .... London.
Tibre (s) .... Colombo.
June. DEPARTURES.
30 Chanda (s) .... Bombay.
July.
1 Invercauld ....
Zenobia .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—61 packages soda, potass, &c., &c., Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 10 kegs acid, Nathoo Moolhee.

Clan Murray s—56 packages glasswares, Sooltanally Abdoolally.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Manchester s—60 cases acid, Dewar and Co; 100 cases acid, Nuthoo Mooljee.

Britannia s—20 cases confectionery, Owen and Okell; 30 cases gingerwine, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s—4 cases lamps, Nanjeebhoy Canjee; 13 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin; 8 cases oilmanstores, Alibhoy Tyebkhan; 168 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally; 4 cases sewing machines, H. A. Geyer and Co; 50 cases yellow metal and 25 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 22 cases provisions, Barton and Co; 8 cases glasswares, Soomar Veera; 22 cases victoria blue, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin.

Khandalla s—6 cases sewing machines, Ally Mahomed Abba.

Malwa s—2 packages filters, Barton and Co; 29 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co; 25 cases copper sheets and 2 cases stationery, Beam, Ashley and Co.

Khedive s—5 cases toys, stationery, &c., Barton and Co; 1 tierce tobacco and 1 cask zinc sheets, J. Neuberg; 25 cases brass sheets, Mahomedally Goolamhoosein; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 180 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Ganges s—17 bales paper, the *Times of India.*

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—2 cases glass beads, Essoofally Cadurbhoy; 2 cases glassware, Visram Allana.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—50 cases brandy, Peerosha Eduljee Sukidass.

FROM ANTWERP.

Draco s—156 kegs iron nails, Abdool Hoosein Jeewajee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Clan Murray s—6 cases tabacco, J. Neuberg.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—[illegible] cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—2,600 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj; 467 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 99 bales cotton, Jeewanram Cullianjee.

Britannia s—12 bales cotton, Ghelia Luckumsee; 30 bales cotton, Keeka Kheemab; 36 bales wool, Mooljee Anundjee; 15 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales wool, Hajee Cassum Hajee Gunny; 125 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 6 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 30 bales cotton, Bengchund Goverbund.

FOR LONDON.

City of Manchester s—114 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 8 bales [illegible], Esmal Poerdina; 28 bales hides, Natha Essa; 6 bales hides, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 7 bales hides, [illegible] Luckumsee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 19½ cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 1 case tortoise shells, Hajee Faizulla Khakey; 10 bales hides, Goolam Russool Abdool Cader; 400 cwts gambier, Dattonbhoy Dossa; 15 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jumall; 807 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 18 bales cotton, Merally Samjee; 135 cwts gum, Mahomed Allana.

FOR HULL.

Pelican s—[illegible] cwts wheat and 16,070 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Inchmarce s—28,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—16 cwts gum and 3½ cwts cloves, Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hasson; 75 bales twist, D. M. Petit Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—175 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover; 1 bale cotton and 95 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 4 bales twist, The New Prince of W. S. and W. Co; 75 bales twist, N. A. Hormusjee and Co; 59 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 65 bales twist, Ludha Chuttoo; 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 30 bales twist, The Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co; 54 bales twist, Ruttonsey Jewraj; 200 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co; 25 bales twist, Gunneshdas [illegible]; [illegible] 8 cwts cameway stones, Abdool Cadur Ismaljee; 55 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 203 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 95 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 30 bales twist, Munsookbhoy Bhogabhoy; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 55 bales twist, Munordass Huruckchund; 19 bales cotton, D. P. Marker; 20 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitea and Co; 82 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 32 cwts bdelum, Rowjee Coorjee; 1½ chests opium, Shriram Shewdutroy; 30 bales twist, Damodhur Thakersee Mooljee and Co; 5½ cwts genda horns and 2 cwts ivory, Tyebally Jafferbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd July 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·668
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·7
General Direction of Wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	427
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during the month	0·25
„ „ „ „ year	13·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·30

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Fordyce, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Poona.

JULY 3.

O'Connell, Captain, Gloucestershire, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Young, Surg., on leave, to Quetta.
Power, Lieut., Essex, to rejoin, to Aden.
Boulderson, Colonel, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn W A Corkery, I M D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The services of Surgn-Major H Atkins, I M D, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned Apothy, first class, is promoted to Senior Apothy vice J Roach, who is pleased on the retired List, with effect from 11th May, 1884 :—J H Underwood.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 12th June, 1884 :—25th N L I—Jamadar Dauoji Sawunth to be Subhedar vice Davi Sing, pensioned, and Drill Havaldar Gowse Khan to be Jamadar vice Babaji Sawunth, promoted.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Major (Bt Col) G F Beville, 27th June, 1884.

The services of Capt E C Hart, RE, are temporarily placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the P W Dept (Railway Branch.)

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Capt G W Sawyer, 28th June, 1884.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Condr J Sullivan, P W Dept.

The following promotions of Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, vice Depy Com and Hony Lieut Pearson, retired, to have effect from 10th April, 1884 :—Assist Comy and Hony Lieut H A Bennett to be Depy Comy; Depy Assist Comy G Collyer to be Assist Comy; Condr L Kennedy to be Dupy Assist Comy; Sub-Condr T E Rogers to be Condr; and Serj and Acting Sub-Cond J Keeshan to be Sub-Condr.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to His Lordship the Rt Rev Dr L G Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, viz, from the 24th June to the 7th July, 1884, is cancelled.

The Rev P Bruce Horne, M A, having been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India as a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Eccl Estabt, is admitted to the Service from the 24th June, 1884, and is appointed Chaplain of Baroda, visiting Broach and Surat.

The Rev C Kirk, who by Notification No 31, dated 3rd July, 1883, officiated in the above appointment, will revert to his substantive appointment at Rajkot.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J W Watson, President of the Rajasthanic Court in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 12th Aug next, or from such date in August as he may avail himself of it.

Col F P Forteath is appointed to act as Pol Resdt at Aden during the absence of Brigdr-Genl J Blair, VC, and Major F M Hunter, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M B Baker, Judge and Session Judge of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd Sept next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr L P Walsh, Actg Second Assist Pol Resident, Aden, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class under Sec 12 of Act X. of 1882.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr D P Walsh with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act XI. of 1865.

Mr Narso Venkatesh Sulkar is appointed to be a second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, promoted, taking rank below Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya.

A'zam Wasudeo Mahadeo Karandikar, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Satara in the Dist of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the Dist of Satara.

Mr F Austin, Assist to the Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, for the purpose of supervising the Railway Works, is also appointed to be Assist to be Dist Supts of Police Belgaum and Kanara.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Woodward, Magte of the first class in the Dist of Belgaum, to be Magte in charge of the Subdivision of that Dist comprising the talukas of Sampgaon, Parasgad and Khanapur.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Woodward with the following additional power specified in the fourth Schedule to Act X of 1882 :—Power to call for records (Sect 435).

Mr M C Gibb, Magte of the first class in the Dist of Surat, is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Act.

Mr J Innes, who has been appointed to act as Supt of the House of Correction, Bombay, during the absence of Mr W P Walsh on privilege leave, is also appointed to act as Gov of the Govt Workhouse at Bombay during that period.

Khan Saheb Shallom Bapuji Israel, Actg Mamlatdar of Nevasa in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the Dist of Ahmednagar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to the Visitors of the Dist Jail at Ratnagiri :—

Mr Sabaji Chintaman, Magte of the first class in the Ratnagiri Dist :—and Mr Bhaskar Vishnu Phadke vice Mr Nilkant Anant, deceased.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Damodar Panse, Assist Collr in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the Dist of Ahmednagar.

Mr H G Gell and Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C S I, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commr of Police, Bombay, on the 26th ult.

Mr J G Smith and Mr H G Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, on the 26th ult.

Mr W H Horsley assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 13th ult.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment, made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court, of Mr Mahadev Pandurang Barve to act as Assist Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court and Supt of the High Court Press, during the time that Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorkar acts as Deputy Registrar or Sealer, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Amrut Shreeput delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Barsi in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 18th ult.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J T Hathornthwaite and G V Karkary respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College on the 24th ult.

Mr S F Mirza, BA, is appointed to be substantive *pro tem* Sindi Translator, Educt Dept, with effect from the 14th April last.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt J S King has been appointed to act as Dist Registrar of Aden, from 29th May, 1884, during the absence of Major Hunter, or until further orders.

Mr H K Disney, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr A B Forde, Assist Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 15th July, 1884.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Mr A A Borradaile's retirement from the Service :—Mr J King, C S, to be Senior Collr; Mr T D Mackenzie, C S, to be Junior Collr; Mr J Monteath, C S, to be Under-Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts; and Mr E McCallum, C S, to be Second Assist Collr.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept :—Kanara Dist—Mr B Theodore, second grade Sub-Registrar of Honavar, to be first grade Sub-Registrar of Kumta; Mr Manjunath Subrao, second grade Sub-Registrar of Karwar, to be second grade Sub-Registrar of Honavar; and Mr Shanta Rayappa, third grade Sub-Registrar of Ankola, to be second grade Sub-Registrar of Karwar.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be *ex-officio* Forest Settlement Officers in the talukas of the Sholapur Dist noted against their names for the purposes set forth in Sec 4, clause (c), and 28 and 34 of the Act :—

Mr E L Chappel, Assist Collr, Sholapur and Barsi; Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestanji, Assist Collr, Madha and Karmala; and Mr V B Vadekar, Dist Depy Collr, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras.

H E the Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr of Sholapur to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officers.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W A Corkery is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira, during the absence of Surgn D C Davidson, LRCP, LRCS, or until further orders.

Assist Surgn Mancherji Sorabji Postwala, LM, is promoted from the third to the second class of Assist Surgns, with effect from the 30th April 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Dist Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur has granted Rao Saheb Amrut Shripat Nagpurker, Subordinate Judge of Barsi, leave on medical certificate for ten days from the 18th June, 1884.

Messrs. Kalso Melgiri Gowda and Marian Robert Saldanha respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Inspr of Registration and [illegible] 4th Division [illegible].

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Mr William Allen delivered over and Mr G B Reid received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmedabad, on the 23rd ult.

Mr. Varajlal Purshotamrai delivered over and Mr. Nandshanker Tuljashanker received charge of the office of the Assist Pol Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 26th ult.

Mr Darasha Dosabhai delivered over and Mr Dadabhai Dinsha received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Kaira, on the 25th ult.

Central Division.

Mr C E Frost, First Assist Collr, Nasik, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, from the first inst.

Azam Atmaram Rawji, Head Karkun, Taluka Niphad in the Nasick Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the temporary transfer of Rao Saheb Mahadeo Balkrishna to the Igatpuri Taluka, or until further orders.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Dr Sidney Smith and Surgn F F MacCartie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay on the 16th June 1884.

Waman Narayen Nagarker and Shunker Balaram Khatri, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinators of Khandesh and Poona Zillas respectively, are permitted to exchange their appointments with effect from 2nd June 1884.

Mr Kisanchand Kasiram Second Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Rohri Divn, is granted privilege leave from 16th June, to 31st July 1884, inclusive, and first class Inspr Mr Kowramal Kishenchand, of Shikarpur Zilla, is appointed to conduct the office duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Hari Ramchandra, second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 6th May to 5th June 1884 inclusive, and temporary Vaccinator Gangadher Ganesh was appointed to act for him in addition to his own duties.

Ningappa Andanappa, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 6th March to 8th April 1884 inclusive, and Francis Rodrigues was appointed to act for him.

Mr Balwant Shivram, Second Statistical Clerk in the Office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Southern Deccan Registration Dist, is granted privilege leave from 9th June to 8th Aug 1884 inclusive.

Raoji Sadesheo, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, is confirmed as third grade Local Vaccinator, with effect from 26th Nov. 1881.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

McBRIDE—June 28, at Salem, Mildrid Alice, the child of Charles H. McBride, aged 3 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1884.

THE imposing scale on which it is understood the Russians will organize an escort for their portion of the Frontier Commission will of course oblige us to follow suit. We too must have a battery of artillery, a cavalry regiment, and infantry. But while the Russians are on our frontier and can with ease put any escort they like galloping at the heels of their Commissioners, our base is from six to eight hundred miles from the proposed frontier line, and we should prefer that it should be further rather than nearer. How are we to send so considerable an escort so great a distance? It will have to traverse Afghanistan, passing through Kashmere and Herat. Though the force will be large for an escort, it will be small for an army, and the risks of attack or insult while marching the weary way through wild, inhospitable regions are not to be lightly disregarded. It may of course be assumed that Abdul Rahman will recognise his responsibilities in this respect, and will do his best to keep the Ghazis and the brigands on a peace footing. But what happened in respect to poor Cavagnari's escort cannot be held altogether reassuring as regards the extent of the Ameer's influence when circumstances arise to inflame Afghan antipathies. One is tempted to believe that Muscovite craft foresaw the difficulties which would result from giving a showy lead in this matter of an escort. It might, however, be possible to avoid all trouble in the matter by adopting either of two courses. If the British Commissioners each went with a single orderly they would have the sort of advantage which Castlereagh's black coat had over the blaze of decorations on the breasts of the continental ambassadors, or the task of supplying an escort equal in strength to that of the Russian might be left to the Ameer, whose military chest profits by our friendship. It is for the security of his territories that we are going to the trouble of sending Commissioners so far afield. His Highness's perception of this fact might easily be quickened by advancing him the pay of the regiments that would be needed and giving the men a new uniform apiece to make them presentable for the occasion.

A CALCUTTA paper in a recent issue makes an attack upon Lord Ripon, the Nizam, and the present Government at Hyderabad. It asks the Viceroy whether he is satisfied with his arrangements at Hyderabad, or whether he can see anything in the course of affairs there "which reflects any credit upon his wisdom, any lustre upon his sagacity, or any strength upon the character of what may be called his internal foreign policy." It is pleased to call the Nizam's shooting excursions "abortive" expeditions, and has the good taste to state that, according to rumour, on the last excursion His Highness was again taken ill, and was for something like two hours insensible. The writer displays his accurate knowledge of the past history of Hyderabad, when he says that never before has anything "like the present state of things existed." He seriously holds the Viceroy personally and directly responsible for a condition of affairs which he considers is simply a shame and a scandal to his Government. According to this writer, in place of administration there is intrigue; the whole city is in confusion; in everything that takes place there is a bitterly personal element; and men value accession to power only as a means for gratifying personal animosities. This far-seeing and well-informed writer in effect warns the Viceroy that unless he follows his advice the present state of affairs will lead to bloodshed; and he exhorts His Excellency to deal vigorously and determinedly with the confusion which his imagination pictures as prevailing in Hyderabad. He declares that there will be no peace in the city as long as the present wicked Government exists, and he gravely states that a new element of discord has been stirred up which will lead not only to dissensions among the nobles, but will also exasperate and sharpen divisions amongst the people. And all these dissensions and discords, leading to bloodshed and goodness knows what, are to take place because the step-sisters of the Nizam have been betrothed to Nawab Salar Jung and his brother. The public are informed of what, it seems, they were not aware before, that the Nizam's family are Sunnis, while the two Nawabs are Shias; that the ladies of the Nizam's family are entirely opposed to the match, and that they have even gone the length of threatening to petition the Resident on the matter. The unusual spectacle, says this well-informed paper, of a matrimonial union between the members of the opposing sects is creating a ferment in Hyderabad. The Government of India is admonished not to wait for any petition from the Nizam's family, but to peremptorily issue their mandate to the Nizam and his Minister to stop these ill-advised marriages. Otherwise, we are assured Lord Ripon "must expect to find tumults and outrages an ordinary matter of occurrence in the city." Turning from these matters, the writer asks what has become of the Consultative Council which the Viceroy recommended before leaving Hyderabad. And then, solicitous for the honour of this Council, he says it does not speak much for its dignity that the salary of one of its most prominent members should have been stopped by the executive without reference to the Council; and he exhorts that august assemblage, for the sake of their own personal honour and self-respect, to resign in a body. After abuse of the Nizam and the Minister, the writer winds up by saying that the nobles of the State consult their dignity by holding aloof from the Court; that expensive agents are sent to England for purposes little understood even by the senders; that the Hindoos are alienated; and that the most flagrant contempt is shown for all the promises made by the Nizam in the proclamations which followed upon his accession. Then, with strange inconsistency, the writer takes the young Nizam and the youthful Minister kindly by the hand, and pathetically entreats Lord Ripon not to let the inexperienced youths alone to their own devices, but to invest the Resident with power to control and, if necessary, purge and re-organize the administration.

From their very puerility and exaggeration, such assertions carry their own refutation, but from our knowledge of Hyderabad affairs, we feel it incumbent upon us to examine some of these charges. Now, it would be as well to inquire at the outset whether there was any other course open to Lord Ripon than to appoint Salar Jung at the head of the Government? It would not have done to place one of the conservative nobles at the head of the administration, for that course would have rendered it difficult to carry out the reforms introduced by the late Sir Salar Jung during the long period he held office. To bring in an outsider would be impracticable in the present state of popular feeling. The Nawab Khurshed Jah himself, we believe, wrote in to the Resident to say that, according to usage, the son was entitled to succeed his father as Minister. Both Bashir-ood-Dowlah and Ekbal-ood-Dowlah wrote to the Resident supporting Salar Jung's claims. Thus Lord Ripon had only two courses open to him: either to empower the Resident to exercise full control over all the details of administration, and thus establish a sort of dual Government, or to appoint as sole and responsible Minister the man who alone amongst others at Hyderabad was capable of discharging the onerous duties of the head of the Government, and whose claims to the post were acknowledged even by those supposed to be hostile to him. The first course was impossible, because the evils of a dual Government are too well known to admit of discussion, and it would have been unwise to hamper the Minister, and thus lead to complications and to a division of responsibilities. And so, under the circumstances, Lord Ripon adopted the best course open to him, by sanctioning the appointment of the present Minister. A cry is now raised that Salar Jung's administration is a failure, that in four short months the whole country is plunged into confusion, and that administration has given place to intrigue which will lead to bloodshed. What opportunities these alarmists may have had of forming their judgment upon the present administration we do not know, but from information received from reliable sources we learn that in no department has work been allowed to accumulate, but that on the contrary all accumulations during the Peshkar's administration have been cleared off. We also learn that the reforms contemplated by the late Minister, and held in abeyance during the Peshkar's administration, are now being carried out, and that vigorous measures have been taken to correct existing abuses. To improve the state of the finances a Reduction Committee has been appointed, and the deliberations of this Committee will lead to an annual reduction in the State expenditure to the extent of some six lakhs of rupees. Four years ago the late Minister had framed certain rules for preparing the Hyderabad youths for the civil service, by sending them out for instruction, but these rules were not carried into effect at the time, owing to an objection being raised by the Ameer-i-Kabeer. With some slight modifications, these rules have now been issued. With a view to exercise efficient supervision over district work, tours have been enforced, the Revenue Minister himself has made a short tour, and in the brief period of four months the Minister has visited three districts in person. Owing to complaints made and inquired into on the spot by the Minister, eight different officials were suspended the other day. And we now learn that at this time of the year, when travelling in the districts is impracticable, the Minister contemplates proceeding at once to Khummum to inquire personally into some very grave charges brought by the people against some of the high officials of that district. Hitherto the Minister has honestly published the shortcomings of his administration, and has shown a laudable desire to improve it. If irresponsible writers would only visit the different head offices, and see what work is done there; if they would only go about the country and learn the state of affairs from the people themselves, they would be in a position to obtain accurate information, instead of giving credence to all sorts of absurd rumours. We would strongly recommend the Minister to ask Sir Oliver St. John, who himself is a master of the Persian language, to inspect all the head offices, and judge for himself whether the quantity and quality of the work done there is satisfactory or otherwise. As regards the scandalous rumours about the Nizam's excesses, we drew attention to them the other day, and showed from inquiries which we had made how false they were. It does not show good taste on the part of respectable Anglo-Indian journals to give currency to disgraceful reports which they have not the means of substantiating. But these rumours have had their day, and the time has now arrived when they will be discredited everywhere. It is asked who the Nizam's companions on these shooting excursions are. We answer that on the last excursion the British Resident himself, and his second assistant, also a British officer, were, among others, his companions. Can there be a more complete refutation of the stories of abortive shooting expeditions and drinking bouts than Sir Oliver St. John's recent post-prandial speech? The Calcutta paper appears to be desirous of making political capital out of the circumstance of the betrothal of the Nizam's step-sisters to Salar Jung and his brother, and he treats the matter as if both the brothers had committed a heinous offence in daring to allow themselves to be betrothed to the Nizam's sisters. The writer goes on to say that these ill-advised marriages are injudicious, and unless the Government of India puts a stop to them at once the ferment in the city will lead to bloodshed. Our contemporary seems to be as well informed on matters of Mahomedan religion as he is on other subjects connected with Hyderabad. Perhaps he will be very much disappointed and shocked to learn that intermarriages between Sunni and Shia families are a matter of ordinary occurrence in almost every Indian city, and especially so in the city of Hyderabad; that one of the ancestors of the present Nizam gave his two daughters in marriage to Shias; and that one of the Nizams married his daughter to an ordinary munsubdar, possessing neither rank nor title. It will also interest our contemporary to learn that the spiritual guide of the present Nizam's father, a sort of high-priest of the family, has pronounced in favour of the proposed marriages. Such being the case, there is naturally no ill-feeling in the matter among the Mahomedan community at Hyderabad, and all the commotion and excitement this matter is said to have created exists only in the writer's imagination.

And now we will touch on one more point, and then we have done with the matter. The Calcutta paper is indignant that the salary or perquisites of one of the most prominent members of the Consultative Council should have been stopped by the executive without reference to the Council. This evidently refers to the stoppage of a portion of the salary of the Peshkar, about which a complaint, we believe, was made to the Resident. The whole case lies in a nutshell, and is susceptible of easy explanation. Some six or seven years ago the Peshkar passed two bonds to his creditors for a large sum of money he owed them, promising to repay the debt, with interest thereon, by monthly instalments out of his salary. The creditors declined to accept these bonds, unless the then Minister attested them, and stood security for the regular payment of the instalments. To oblige the old man, the late Sir Salar Jung stood security in the matter, and until the last two months of the Peshkar's administration these instalments continued to be regularly paid from the public treasury, deductions being made from the Peshkar's salary. Then the Peshkar discontinued these payments. When Salar Jung came into power, the creditors clamoured for payment, and as the Minister was security for these debts, he had the usual instalments paid, and sent the Peshkar the balance of his salary. This the Peshkar refused to receive, stating that he had entered into private arrangements with his creditors about the interest unpaid, and that he would pay them himself. Naturally enough the Minister asked that in that case his father's security should be cancelled, and that the bond-holders should return these securities to him, as until this was done the Minister was responsible for both the principle and interest. We believe it was also the Peshkar's contention that certain sums he had drawn from the public treasury during his administration should be deducted from the increase in his salary made by the Council of Regency before the Nizam's installation. Now, the orders of the Council in this matter had not been carried into effect during the Peshkar's tenure of office; he had never drawn this increase; and it was pointed out to him that the matter having been held in abeyance so long, the Minister was not in a position to grant the increase unless the special sanction of the Nizam was accorded to it. This explanation of the whole transaction has, we believe, been accepted by the Resident, and the matter must have been reported to the Government of India. The writer in the Calcutta paper seems to have been carried away by his imagination, and has distorted the facts. We should be the first to condemn the Hyderabad Government should circumstances arise to convince us that they had failed, but in the meanwhile it is desirable that they should not be wrongly and hastily judged.

BEYOND THE HURNAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 19.

AN eminent authority on matters regarding this frontier has recorded that "the value of the (juniper) forest in connection with the Sibi-Hurnai-Kach Railway would be great, and, if the yield of coal at Sharag should turn out unsatisfactorily, the importance of the districts round Kalifat (the highest mountain in these parts 11,440 above sea-level), will be much increased." The coal yield of Sharag has turned out unsatisfactorily, and, on this account principally, a survey is being made for a Kutch-Ziarut road, passing Kowas; the track is being lined out, and sanction for commencement of the work will, no doubt, soon follow. The district round Kalifat, to which reference is made, includes those round Ziarut (8,900) and Khusnob (10,700,) is to say, the tract of country separating the Kowas valley from Mangi and the Hurnai. The whole of this is covered with juniper forest, thin and stunted in the lower levels, but increasing in size and girth as one ascends the hills, some of the trees near the summits being as much as 60 feet in height.

Within view of so much timber and fuel it, at first sight, seems strange that both should command so very high a price; but this is accounted for by the immense labour required for its transport to the market. Doubtless, when the new road is made, prices will fall, and, what is even more to be desired, a stop will be put to those bonfires at present visible every night in the far off hills, betokening that yet another huge ammiral has been lighted to afford warmth to a party of shepherds too lazy to collect a little wood which would answer their purpose quite as well.

The Grenadiers having comfortably settled down at Kowas, their Commandant is making himself acquainted with the military topography of the country, and for this purpose small parties of troops, accompanied by an officer, are daily on the move traversing and surveying routes to adjacent posts, and patrolling the neighbouring valleys. Thus a cavalry party marched from Kowas to Sharag, *via* Ziarut, about a fortnight ago, and two Grenadier officers turned up at Mangi, where I happened to be at the time, on the 10th June. One of these officers, marching round the shoulder of Khusnob by a path which skirts the left cliffs of the Pil-Rift Lake, arrived at Mangi with the baggage on mules at 2-30 p.m. The other officer, with no animals, came over the crest of the mountains by a sheep track termed by the guide a "myrneyka rasta" (a killing road), and did not come in till 6-30 p.m., having to foot it all the way. As both started at 5-30 a.m. the old adage that a short cut is often the longest road was fully justified. The short cut is reported as having an easy ascent from Kowas, but a difficult descent to Mangi—so difficult that unladen mules could not do it without casualties. About three miles from Mangi—the direct descent being precipitous—the path turns away from it eastwards, and the valley is gained by a climb down the sheet-rock slopes of a steep ledge where falls and damages to men and arms were frequent. The route *via* the Pil Lake is said to be quite unfit for laden camels, the Gazetteer notwithstanding.

Both officers returned by a pucca road known as the Zarghot route, made by Lieutenant Spilsbury, R.E., completed up to the eastern shoulder of Khusnob, to which point no engineering difficulties are met with. The northern slopes, however, are said to be steep, but practicable for mule carriage; the road over that part has not as yet been taken in hand; but Lieutenant Spilsbury's notes on the subject of its completion are available, and the work will no doubt be eventually carried out on the lines laid down by him. While writing about Kowas I may as well mention that Surgeon Major Peters' dispensary has proved a great success—not pecuniarily of course, for the fees up to the time I left had amounted to one fowl and a basket of mulberries only—but the popular medico's patients have increased as his drugs have diminished. Dr. Peters' action, prompted only by charity and good-nature, has evidently been highly approved by Sir Robert Sandeman, at whose direction the Civil Surgeon of the Quetta District—Surgeon Baker—is going out to report upon the advisability or otherwise of establishing a regular dispensary at our new frontier station. Scurvy and severe forms of indigestion seem to be the prevailing diseases, and Surgeon Major Peters told me that, owing to the coarseness of their food, the inhabitants' front teeth are abnormally ground down, so much so that he declares he can "vet" a man's age by his teeth, in the same way as that of a horse. Talking of horses, the Cavalry detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers under Lieut. Atkinson is about to be relieved by another one from the same regiment, and it is said that opportunity will be taken by Major Heyland and other officers of that corps to visit Kowas. Colonel Stock will also accompany them *en route* to join the Grenadiers, to which he was recently appointed as officiating 2nd-in-command. The relieving detachment is to be commanded by Lieut. Kenny and should reach its destination about the 16th June. Lieutenant Burrard, R. E., has been offered, and accepted, an appointment in the Survey Department, and his place will most likely be taken by Lieut. Huskisson of the same corps.

To those interested in the development of the Quetta district a visit just now to Mangi and the Chappar Rift will well repay the trouble of getting there. The Sibi-Quetta Railway has ceased to be *in posse* on paper, and is *in esse* on embankment and rock. The chaprassie is abroad with only the P. wanting in his S. Q. R. badge to stamp him a fossil of the Roman Empire, and the works are being rapidly pushed forward under the able and energetic superintendence of Captain Scott, R.E., assisted by Lieutenants Capper and Stothert of the same corps, a large number of coolies, and four companies of Bengal Sappers and Miners being employed.

The Sappers and Miners engaged on the works at Mangi are under command of Major Boileau, R.E., and comprise :—

No. 5 Co. Sikhs, under Lieut. King, R. E.
„ 7 „ Sikhs and Hindus „ Hinde, R. E.
„ 8 „ Hindus „ Aylmer, R. E.
„ 10 „ Punjabis „ Horniblow, R.E.
Captain Martin's Company of Pathan's (No. 4) is at work at Gharkai.

To give you some idea of the works in progress I must explain that both entrances of the Chapper are very narrow, and through walls of solid rock. The northern end is Y-shaped, the western arm of the Y being used as a footpath, and the eastern, which has a foot or so of running water in it, is traversed by animals only. The leg of the Y is three or four hundred yards in length, very narrow also, with cliffs 500 feet and more, sheer. The interior of the rift is many hundred yards wide and has a landslip on both banks, while huge blocks of stone, the size of a cottage, are heaped up together like lumps of sugar in a basin.

Very little water was running through the rift when we were there, but it receives the drainage from the big valleys and hills above, so during a flood the water rises to a considerable height, and the railway has accordingly to be carried well above flood level. It is evident that the gradient from the southern to the northern entrances of the rift would be too steep if the railway were carried from water-mark to water-mark, and the line therefore enters the rift 180 feet above it; the climb begins at Durgi, a mile and a half or so from the rift. Durgi being 4,700 feet, and Mangi 5,280 feet above sea-level, and the rift being 2½ miles long, the gradient of the line is one in forty or thereabouts. Having risen 180 feet or so, in addition to the natural differences of level, the line will enter the right or western cliff of the lower gorge through a tunnel, gain the opposite cliff on the left bank (on which the rest of the work is carried out), over an iron high-level-bridge, through a similar tunnel, from which it will be taken, in a curve, over an embankment in the landslip referred to, into a succession of small tunnels along the leg of the Y in the upper entrance, and along still another tunnel, through the hill to the east of the eastern arm of the Y, emerging at last on Mangi plain.

When your correspondent visited the Chapper in company with some officers of the R. E. (to whom he is indebted for the information regarding the works in hand), the coolies were engaged on the easy earth-work on the embankment, while the skilled Sappers devoted their time to the excavation of the small succession of tunnels. If but one tunnel traversed the entire length of the cliff it could only be got at at the two ends, but by boring holes called "adits" at right angles to the direction of the line, and working to right and left when the necessary depth has been reached, mining can be carried on at a number of points simultaneously, two parties boring towards each other until they meet. This operation, technically called "thurling" I believe, requires of course great nicety of calculation as regards direction and gradient. Thanks to this style of doing things, the rift is in a veritable state of seige during working hours, loud explosions are constantly occurring, and every few yards one has to seek the protection of some friendly nook from flying projectiles (rocks). Don't trust the bugles, unless you're up to the ropes, for "halt" means come on, as it indicates a stoppage of work, while if you obey the "advance," which means "go on working" you may encounter the full effects of a dynamite charge. Flags? Oh yes. Red, or danger; white, safety; but a demon in the rift lures you to destruction with a red-and-white flag!

The mining operations are necessarily very severe work for those engaged in it, the air inside being foul, and the heat very great. As an instance of what men can do, who are accustomed to it, I may mention that some of Lieut. King's company at Gundakinduff drove a tunnel 560 feet long, working in a hole only 3 feet by 4 feet. This was through heavy conglomerate, most of which had to be picked out bit by bit. I learn that Colonel Brown, R.E., contemplated blowing up sections of some of the hills that it would otherwise be necessary to tunnel through. As this would have required the employment of enormous charges of powder, experiments were tried with reduced charges, the results of which were not so satisfactory as had been anticipated, and the more laborious method of tunnelling had to be continued. Mr. Hope, during his visit to the Hurnai, is said to have been much surprised at the progress made, and Colonel Brown was so pleased with the energy and success of the Sappers that extra pay and a bonus were given them.

It will be remembered that at the upper entrance the line is to run at a height of 180ft. up the cliff; to reach this point, as also to obviate the stoppage of the work that would otherwise ensue from the rift becoming impassable during a flood, A footpath is being made at the required elevation, by letting down a cradle attached to a rope from the crest of the hill 500ft. above. A lodgement being effected on the face of the cliff by boring a small hole about 18 inches deep into the solid rock, a 3ft. long boring rod or jumper is wedged tight into the hole, and the operation is repeated at every three feet or so horizontally along the face of the cliff. The line of these jumpers becomes the foundation for the footpath, which is completed by laying and fastening boards from jumper to jumper.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by a paragraph in this morning's *Gazette* that a deputation from the Special Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, consisting of the President (the Hon. Forbes Adam), Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dr. Blaney (an odd assortment), are to leave Bombay for Poona by the mail-train to-day, with the object of securing additional guarantors to the Exhibition fund; and you add, "Everyone, we feel sure, will wish the deputation a prosperous journey." As for this last, I suppose anyone who gives the deputation a thought, one way or the other, will wish them no harm. From what the papers say, the guarantee fund, inclusive of the amounts guaranteed by Government and one of the Native Princes, is already ten lakhs of rupees, the very outside sum supposed to be required to carry out the Exhibition. If this is the case, one wonders why a deputation should start out in such perilous weather to make the ascent of the ghauts and the descent into the plains of the Deccan, with a dinner on the table, perhaps, awaiting them at Ghaneshkhind. In my yesterday's letter I remarked upon the absence of well-known Bombay names from the list of guarantors as proof positive that very many people had not been called upon or received any intimation from the Committee, and I also said that many people did not even know where the guarantee list was to be found. I am sure that I have not the slightest idea where the guarantee list is to be found. The Committee had three months to get subscribers to the guarantee fund; but they went to work the wrong way, hence failed to interest the public in the proposed Exhibition, and of course failed in getting the necessary names to the guarantee fund or anything near the amount of money guaranteed that was needed. If they had gone to work the right way, and circulated a paper showing people that the risk they would run would not exceed ten per cent. of the amount subscribed, I am sure that during the three months the guarantee list would have been made up to the sum required. The Committee having failed in their duty to Government and to the general public, as well as to themselves, called a meeting and laid down on Government, resolving that if Government did not come out stronger than it had been pleased to do the Exhibition project must be dropped. Poor faint hearts! Mr. Arthur Crawford is the man to make the Exhibition a success, and I hope and trust, along with the majority of our citizens, he will be appointed Exhibition Commissioner. We all remember an affair that happened not a hundred years ago. A Committee was appointed to arrange about Bombay exhibits, or the exhibits of this Presidency over at the Calcutta Exhibition. The Committee did little to speak of, because Government did not come forward. And the Committee had a very good argument on their side why no one could blame them; but a fire-brand appeared in their midst one day in the shape of Mr. Arthur Crawford, who happening to be passing through town looked in upon the Committee, and in the twinkling of an eye took in the position, turned the Committee upside down and inside out, and Bombay's very creditable appearance at the Calcutta Exhibition was entirely due to his prompt action that day. True, Mr. Crawford in his haste offended people; but he apologized like a gentleman. We want Mr. Crawford here at the present moment to take over the Commissionership of our International Exhibition. The Hon. Forbes Adam has no doubt done his best; but he has his own business to attend to. Why is it that the Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition is not a representative body of the public of Bombay? Can any one tell me why names well enough as far as they go, but not by any means representative names of the entire public, are the only names that appear on the General Committee list? However, the real work is not far off, when a Commissioner will be appointed and perhaps others be added to the General Committee. Then the Special Committees will be named, and if everyone works with a will the Bombay International Exhibition will prove to be a great success. We must hope so.

July 3. CITIZEN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Citizen" in your this day's issue. Mr. Crawford is no doubt possessed of the energy and ability needed, and with his experience will be a valuable Commissioner for our Exhibition. It is quite possible some guarantors may object to him, and this is a point that the Committee would do well to have settled, or at the eleventh hour some might withdraw. The safest course will be to get the estimated deficiency of 10 per cent. paid up, the amount being deposited in the Bombay Bank bearing interest.

ANOTHER CITIZEN AND A GUARANTOR.
Bombay, July 3.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing in your paper of June 29 an article from a correspondent about the advisability of station messes, may I ask you to publish the following remarks? Of course, it would be absurd to have only one station mess in Poona for the officers of the European and native infantry regiments stationed there, but would it not be better if the officers of the three native infantry regiments stationed in Poona were to have only one mess for all? A suitable house could be chosen on the most convenient spot. In Poona there are three native infantry messes, and they are not two hundred yards apart. Last year when I was in Poona I often saw one officer dining by himself in solitary glory in one mess, two officers dining by themselves in the second, and three officers dining by themselves in the third. Naturally it becomes very expensive to keep up a mess with so few officers present at head-quarters, and it would be much less expensive to have only one mess where three messes are not required. Your correspondent says it would be difficult to keep order in a large mess like a station mess, but I don't see why this should be the case, as the senior officers could always preserve order. In Poona there might be easily only one mess for the officers of the native infantry regiments and another for the officers of the European infantry regiment. In fact, I believe at the present time that the officers of the 4th King's Own Royal Lancaster and the officers of the 47th Loyal North Regiment have only one mess for the officers of the two regiments, and that perfect harmony reigns there. I believe that in stations in the Punjab station messes are kept up and succeed very well, and are in fact more or less station clubs. Some stations are so large that it would be impossible to have only one station mess, but two or three would be required, as the case might be.

Mhow, July 1. X. Y. Z.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was certainly with feelings of great relief that I read the account supplied to you by your correspondent about the state of Hyderabad affairs, and your editorial thereon. I must, however, frankly confess my inability to bring myself to believe that the picture drawn by you in such roseate hues represents the original. It is natural that the public should be somewhat unwilling to accept the statement in its entirety. Although everything, in outward appearance, is ship-shape, still I think that there is something rotten in the state of Hyderabad. The state vessel has been entrusted to the care of inexperienced pilots, and therefore people fear that the vessel may run aground. There are dangerous shoals and rocks in the sea of politics, and it requires an expe[illegible] hand to steer a state vessel clear of them. [illegible] disparagement to the abilities of the young [illegible] and his young master to say that they [illegible] expected to possess the mature experience [illegible] In my humble opinion experience for[illegible] portant factor in what constitutes the [illegible] ments of a statesman. As a sincere well-[illegible] H. H. the Nizam's Government, I would [illegible] that the young Dewan, Nawab Salar Jung, a[illegible] the young Nizam should engage the servi[illegible] a veteran statesman—such, for instance, as Sir Madhav Rao or Kazi Shahabuddin or the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik. The Nizam's Government will have to initiate several reforms and also to deal with several knotty questions between the Indian Government and the Nizam's Government pending solution.—Yours, &c.,

V. N. RANADE.
Poona, July 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The meeting held this evening was probably the largest ever held here. It was advertised to be held in the large Patcheappah's Hall, but that was crowded an hour previous to the time for the meeting. Immense crowds assembled outside, and although the Sheriff formally opened the meeting in the hall, it was found necessary to adjourn to the maidan adjoining. Here five or six thousand people assembled, and three meetings, in different languages, were held coincidently. The people were most enthusiastic, and the speakers were cheered again and again.

On the motion of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, seconded by Mr. G. Mahadeva Chetty, Rajah Sir T. Madava Row presided, and in a long and eloquent speech explained the object of the meeting, and heartily supported it.

The hon. A. Mackenzie, of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"This meeting records its protest against the removal of the seat of Government from the presidency town of Madras and against the removal to and permanent location at Ootacamund of the Madras Army Headquarters." He said it was a question of about dozen officials against thirty millions of British subjects.

The Rev. William Miller seconded the resolution in an able and forcible speech. As one who had for many years been endeavouring to promote the good of this country, he contended that the Government were bound to heed the unanimous voice of Southern India as expressed here to-day.

Mr. Ananda Charlu, High Court vakil, supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Reddy Branson, solicitor, proposed that the following memorial to Parliament be adopted [an abstract of the memorial has already appeared in these columns], that it be despatched to Lord Stanley of Alderley for presentation to the House of Lords, to Mr. John Eldon Gorst for presentation to the House of Commons, and also that copies be forwarded to members of both Houses of Parliament, the Secretary of State for India, members of the Indian Council, the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Madras.

Mr. [illegible] Jaggarow Pillay, High Court vakil, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Willie Grant, barrister-at-law, proposed that "This meeting records its protest against the contemplated removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St. George to Bangalore, also that copies be forwarded to members of both Houses of Parliament, the Secretary of State for India, members of the Indian Council, and the Governor of Madras." He criticised the Governor's late speeches, and pointed out how inconsistent they are with the action of the Government in the Military Accounts Offices question.

Dr. Athalye seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Hajee Mahomed Abdulla Badsha Saheb, a wealthy merchant, proposed, and Mr. C. Etherajulu Naidu seconded, "That the subscription list which has been opened be circulated to raise funds to meet the expenses connected with the objects of this meeting, the maximum subscription being Rs. 5."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. [illegible] Walker, an English merchant, proposed "That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the above resolutions:—Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, Mr. C. A. Lawson, Mr. P. Rungiah Naidoo, Mr. Mahomed Mahmood Said Bahadoor, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Abdulla Badsha Saib, Mr. P. Ananda Charlu, and Mr. R. Branson."

Carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the trustees of Patcheappah's Hall and to the chairman concluded the meeting. Telegrams from about twenty principal towns at which public meetings had been held were read.

OPENING OF A HOSPITAL AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JULY 3.

The Kolhapore Albert Edward Hospital, built in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to India with His Highness's permission personally accorded in 1875, was opened to-day at the request of the Kolhapore Durbar by Colonel Reeves in the presence of the Maharajah, the ranees, the Regent, several sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country, and European and native gentlemen and ladies of the place. The medical officer, Dr. Sinclair opened the proceedings by giving a brief history of the Kolhapore medical department from 1851. This was followed by a short address read by the Dewan, Mr. Barve, explaining what led to this splendid edifice, the like of which probably nowhere exists in the mofussil, and thanking the supervising officers and contractors concerned. Colonel Reeves then read a paper in which, among other things, he announced the intention of the Durbar to open a class for female medical pupils, and declared the building open. The Maharajah then presented dresses of honour to the assistant engineer, Mr. Martand Waman, who executed the work, and to the contractor, Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo, and two others. A dress of honour was also presented to Mr. Raghunathrao Shirgaonkar for the Kalamba water-works. The proceedings terminated with the usual *attar-goolab* and *pan-supari*.

THE RAINS.

There have been good rains since yesterday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, JULY 3.

A monster meeting was held here to advocate the raising of the age of Civil Service candidates and for holding the examination in India. Rao Saheb Krishna Mukhrao presided. Mr. Dhruva and others addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed to memorialize the authorities.

MEDALS FOR THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

It has been decided that the medal for the Soudan campaign shall be given only to those officers and men who have not received the Egyptian medal. Those who were on active service in 1882 also merely receive a clasp bearing the word "Suakim."

ILLNESS OF THE HON. KRISTODAS PAL.

The Hon. Kristodas Pal is seriously ill.

AFGHANISTAN ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

Malikdad, a man of consequence in the Kohit Pass, was shot on the 29th June by his enemy Hyderkhan of Sheratti.

A rumour prevalent at Kashmere that Captain Burke, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, had been murdered in Egistan turns out to be unfounded. Captain Burke is now on his way back from Bonjie Astor shooting grounds. Reports from Kabul states that Russian traders are making their way from Merv into Furrah, and that the matter has been brought to the Ameer's notice.

THE UMRITSUR-PATHANKOTE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

The original sanctioned estimate of 46 lakhs for the construction of the Umritsur-Pathankote Railway has been exceeded by 21 lakhs, and a revised estimate for extra expenditure has been sent to the Secretary of State for sanction. As the line has been completed before the period agreed upon, the local Government has sanctioned the payment of a bonus of Rs. 50,000 to Messrs Kirby and Melaram, the contractors.

THE UMBALLA-KALKA LINE.

The Government of India and the Punjab Government respectively decline undertaking the construction of the Umballa-Kalka Railway as an imperial or provincial work; hence it will be undertaken by private enterprise, and it is probable that Mr. Kirby or Melaram will receive the preference. Mr. Kirby was Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, Punjab, when the Umritsur-Pathankote line was prospected.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 3.

A London correspondent telegraphs under date July 3 that the match Australians *vs.* the Players of England commenced at Sheffield on June 30 and concluded on July 2, resulting in a victory for the Australians by six wickets.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TAXATION IN UPPER EGYPT.

CAIRO, JULY 2.

[illegible] has submitted a report to the Egyptian Government in which he urges the necessity of a reduction of taxation in Upper Egypt.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF DEBBAH BY ARABS.

It is reported that 12,000 Arabs have captured Debbah, and that the garrison and inhabitants of the town, to the number of 3,000, have been massacred.

NUBAR PASHA'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

The resignation of Nubar Pasha is denied.

THE CHOLERA AT TOULON AND MARSEILLES.

PARIS, JULY 2.

The reports received from Toulon and Marseilles state that the mortality from cholera at both places remains stationary.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French Government have demanded an indemnity of twenty millions sterling from China for the late violation of the treaty by Chinese troops at Langson.

OBITUARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 2.

The death of General Todleben is announced.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Bombay on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	81⅞
4½ ,,		83⅞
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅜
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	105
4½ ,,	French Rentes	107
Bar Silver		50 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals.—Elizabeth Allen, Fidele, Primavesi, and Nymphæa.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Justice Bayley, who had been absent from illness for several days, sat in chambers and disposed of miscellaneous business.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mathew Francis Fernandes, an apothecary living at Bandora, was convicted of the offence of receiving stolen property from an old offender. His lordship, in passing sentence, observed that though the crime was a very heinous one, he would give effect to the jury's recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's past character. Mr. Russel counsel for the defence, had suggested that under the [illegible] the court might only inflict a fine, but his lordship did not think this was a case where a fine would be [illegible]. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

DR. W. A. CORKERY, I. M. D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Dr. Davidson.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies that the unexpired portion of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to the Right Rev. Dr. Mylne has been cancelled.

THE Rev. P. Bruce Horne, M. A., has been appointed Chaplain of Baroda, visiting Broach and Surat. Consequently the Rev. C. Kirk, who officiated in the appointment, will revert to his substantive appointment at Rajkot.

LIEUT.-COL. J. W. WATSON, President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kattywar, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE appointment of Col. Forteath to act as Political Resident at Aden during the absence of Brigadier-General Blair and of Major Hunter is formally notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

MR. L. P. WALSH, Acting Second Assistant Political Resident, has been appointed a magistrate of the first class and judge of the Court of Small Causes.

PRIVILEGE leave for three months has been allowed to Mr. Baker, Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik.

DURING the absence of Captain Walsh on privilege leave, Mr. J. Innes will hold the appointment of governor of the Government Workhouse at Bombay, besides that of the superintendent of the House of Correction.

THE Governor in Council has confirmed the appointment made by the Chief Justice, of Mr. M. P. Barve to act as Assistant Registrar on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court and Superintendent of the High Court Press, during the time that Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandarkar acts as Deputy Registrar.

MR. G. V. KARKARAY received charge of the Professorship of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College from Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite on the 24th ultimo.

MR. H. K. DISNEY, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, and Mr. A. B. Fortie, Assistant Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, have been allowed three months' privilege leave.

CONSEQUENT upon the retirement of Mr. A. A. Borradaile from the Civil Service, several promotions have been made:—Mr. J. King becomes a senior Collector; Mr. T. D. MacKenzie, a junior Collector; Mr. J. Monteath, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments; and Mr. E. McCallum, a Second Assistant Collector.

FROM a notification of the University of Bombay published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, it appears that the subject selected by the Syndicate for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize-Essay of 1885 is the "Influence of Western Thought and Civilization on the Indian Mind."

CHOLERA appears to be epidemic in certain districts in Rajkot. Last week there were 60 cases in Bodia under Bhownuggur, 56 of which were fatal.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 2nd inst.:—"Slight rain in parts of 13 districts. Kharif sowing retarded in most districts for want of sufficient rain. Scarcity of drinking water in several talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of ten districts; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox continue in some districts."

MR. ATKINS, of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, is expected to arrive in Bombay shortly on his return from his mission to England.

MR. SPEDDING will temporarily officiate as Commissioner at Agra during the absence of Mr. Quinton on special duty at Simla.

NEWS has reached the Calcutta *Englishman* to the effect that Khuda Dad Khan, Khan of Kelat, has got into trouble with his own troops, some of the men having deserted, others having refused to serve any longer, owing to delay in the payment of their wages; that Government are now in negotiation with the Khan with a view of occupying Mustang, on the road from Quetta to Kelat, and of converting the place into a military station; and that the immediate construction of a road from Dust, the head of the Bolan pass, to Kelat has been ordered. These measures would certainly show that Government intend to facilitate and render secure the communications between the chief Brahui town and Quetta, and to strengthen their hold on the country.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper, there are good grounds for believing that the Lieutenant-Governor will positively decline to alter the conditions of his offer to relieve the Calcutta Municipality of a portion of the police charges. [illegible] the Municipality [illegible] to spend [illegible] lakhs a year on large and important works of sanitation and town improvement in accordance with a scheme to be approved by Government, there will be no remission of police charges. It does not follow that in order to meet the necessary expenditure, the house-tax will be raised. As an alternative the whole bearings of an octroi duty on the trade and commerce of Calcutta will shortly be dealt with by an important committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Committee will consist of two members to be nominated by the Municipal Commissioners, one member to be nominated by the Port Trust, one each nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, and one to be nominated by the Government as Member and Secretary. The Chairman will in all likelihood be Mr. H. L. Harrison. Until the report of this Committee is forthcoming the Municipality will be enjoined to push on its sanitary improvements at the yearly expenditure of not less than one-and-a-half lakhs.

ON the 1st of this month the Eastern Bengal Railway passed under the control of the Government of India and became a State Railway under the conditions of the contract. The *Englishman* writes:—"The Government, profiting by the experience gained some years ago, when the Secretary of State of that time, owing to a misconception, gave up his first power of purchase in the case of several railways, the loss caused by which error is estimated at several millions sterling, has exercised this power, and there can be little doubt but that under the practical supervision of Major Conway-Gordon every facility will be afforded to the public both as regards passenger and goods traffic. The public will, on the other hand, sustain a loss by the retirement of Mr. Prestage, and several of his colleagues, to whose energetic management much of the success that has attended the railway since its completion is due."

THE Parliamentary Committee sitting upon the contracts in connection with our Egyptian expedition has brought to light the fact that hay was sent out unfit for even cattle to eat and that the flour could hardly be made into bread, it was so lumpy. The question now asked is, says a home paper, Who sold the hay and the flour? Did the contractors get full payment? If so, why have they not been forced to refund, and why are they not punished? If it be a crime to sell a glass of adulterated milk, surely it is a crime to sell thousands of pounds of rubbishy hay and flour. This is precisely the same trick which was played off by certain contractors at the time of the Crimean War, and some of them got punished for it.

MR. BUTLER, a young Irish landlord, has married the daughter of the herd on his estate. The marriage had been strongly opposed by the young man's friends; but the recent death of his father put him in possession of £4,000 a year, with about £30,000 in cash; and he at once arranged for the marriage, which greatly rejoiced the tenants, who have held a week's festivities. Mr. Butler, the day before his marriage, embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

MR. MICHAEL READY, of Mackay, Queensland, brought an action for libel against the Melbourne *Figaro*, in which he assessed his damages at £2,000. The case arose out of an article published in the *Figaro* on Ready's appointment to the Commission of the Peace, which stated that Ready was proved to be a rowdy and habitual blackguard, and gave a list of 13 police court cases in which he had figured as defendant. Ready gave his evidence at considerable length, explaining the various charges which were brought against him. The jury were again unable to agree, and a verdict of the majority was taken, awarding the plaintiff £50 damages. A subscription has been started to pay the expenses of Mr. Byrne, the proprietor of the *Figaro*. The Chief Justice refused to allow the plaintiff his costs.

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has been pleased to sanction the proposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to send a team consisting of one European officer, one native officer, and fifteen native rank and file to represent the Bombay Army at the next Bangalore rifle meeting succeeding the one held at Poona in September next. The most successful team at the Central Rifle Meeting will have the first claim to the honour. The travelling expenses will be debited to the grant for the Central Rifle Meeting.

THE Government [illegible] by which the commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department in India are placed on one amalgamated list for promotion shall not apply to the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the department, whose names will, as heretofore, be retained on separate presidential lists for promotion. This arrangement will not, however, interfere with the liability of any warrant or non-commissioned officer to serve wherever he may be ordered by competent military authority.

THE services of Surgeon Major H. Atkins, I.M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR G. F. BEULLE, of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to a colonelcy.

CAPTAIN E. C. HART, R.E. is to be employed temporarily in the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

CAPTAIN G. W. SAWYER completed twenty years' service six of which were in the Bombay Staff Corps, on the 28th ult., when he was promoted to a majority.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL TODLEBEN.

A REUTER'S telegram received yesterday announces the death of General Todleben. We take the following particulars of his life from "Men of the Time":—General Francis Edward Todleben, son of a shopkeeper, was born at Mitau, in Courland, May 8, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under General Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastapool was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjut.-general; and received among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and compelled to retire. He was entrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. For many years after the peace of 1856 he had no active employment, but devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and in 1865 visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception. After the defeat of the Russian army before Plevna (September 11, 1877) General Todleben, who appears previously not to have enjoyed Court favour, was invited to undertake the reduction of that stronghold. On his arrival at the Russian head-quarters (September 25) the famous engineer at once proceeded to direct regular siege operations by sap and mine against the Turkish fortifications. Soon the place was completely invested, and after a contest which worthily ended an heroic defence, Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander, was at last compelled to surrender at discretion. In April, 1878, General Todleben was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army before Constantinople in the place of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who had to give up that post in consequence, it was alleged, of ill-health. Subsequently he became Governor-General of Odessa, which post he resigned in June, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 2.—The barometer has recovered over Northern India and Arakan, but has again fallen over the Central Provinces and the peninsula. The shoulder of high readings over Central India and Rajputana shows signs of giving way, and the small depression over the Sunderbunds yesterday has travelled northward to Burdwan; but otherwise there is little change. The wind is variable over North-western India, and more northerly than the average over the Central Provinces; but otherwise its direction is about the normal. Rain has been more general than of late, but there is still a large part of the Deccan, Bombay, Guzerat, Sind, Rajputana, and the plains of the Punjab and the N. W. P. without rain. Maxima yesterday were 108° at Lahore, 112° at Sialkot, and 114° at Peshawur; but the temperature is falling. Rain to-day:—Goa and Moulmein, 3 inches; Ranikhet and Nagpore, 2 inches; Mussoorie, Sibsagar; Chittagong, Pachmarhi, Rutnagherry, Karwar, and Akyab, over 1 inch. Previously, Naini Tal, Raipur, and Diamond Island had 7 inches; Nowgong, 3½ inches; Mirzapore and Calicut, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	13 43	11 77	14 88	13 35
July 2, Wednesday....	0 10	.....	.....	.....
3, Thursday	.....	0 14	0 20	0 8
Total	13 53	11 91	15 08	13 43
Corresponding date last year	14 60	22 10	20 67	23 71

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be additional members of the General Committee of the [illegible] Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Bombay:—

A. F. Beaufort, Esq.
F. Bozzoni, Esq.
A. Craigie, Esq.
B. F. Farnham, Esq.
H. Follet, Esq.
Hacktsandas Narotamdas, Esq.
F. Heyer, Esq.
J. D. Inverarity, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
Jaibhai Ardeshir Seth, Esq.
James Jardine, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
T. Lidbetter, Esq.
Maneckji Burjorji Mancher Homji, Esq.
G. A. Marinitsch, Esq.
F. Masotti, Esq.
A. Pallis, Esq.
J. H. Slight, Esq.
F. Stockinger, Esq.
J. L. Symons, Esq.
Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Esq.
M. R. Wyer, Esq.

NUISANCES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A good deal has been written regarding the smells in Bombay, and more particularly those pervading certain favoured quarters in the Fort; but these seem to be the legitimate outcome of defective drainage and overcrowding, and are therefore not matters for much surprise. But what is to be thought of some of the finest and most open roads in Bombay being so dreadfully malodorous as to render their transit a sickening and not-to-be-forgotten experience? Who would, for instance, credit the Paltan-road (for so it is designated), passing between the Crawford Market and the native infantry lines, with possessing a stench powerful, distinctive, and peculiarly its own, and which, one would imagine, could not be met with outside an anatomical dissecting room. But for a penetrating, disgusting, and altogether unapproachable smell commend me to that which greets the passenger over the Carnac-bridge. Here is a structure, as fine of its kind as one need desire to see, of which any citizen might be proud, and over which pours a continuous stream of life, the passage of which is rendered distressing by an ever-present and preventible nuisance. In this case there is no question as to the cause of the wretched smell.

Bombay, July 2. E. O'S.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The admission of natives to higher administrative posts under Government is a large question, upon which I ask to be allowed to put my thoughts on record. It will be granted on all hands that the British Indian Government have long since committed themselves to a certain line of policy in this respect, and they cannot now withdraw themselves from it. With a magnanimity of heart rare among conquerors, they have announced to the world that their mission in this land of ancient civilization is not to hold the native races for ever in subjection, but to so govern them as to lead to their eventual regeneration. The greatest practical proof of this avowal is the throwing open of higher education without stint or restriction to natives. As this education commences to bear fruit, it is natural we should show indications of higher ambition to share in the politics of our country; and I, for one, firmly believe that those who are at the helm of the administration of this vast dependency of the British Crown admit the justice and expediency of gradually increasing the privileges of the governed people consistently with good government. The only debatable point appears to be, to what extent this noble principle should be given effect to now in practice. It must be admitted that during the last twenty-five years the Government have not made any sensible advance in this direction, but during the same period of transition the system of imparting free education has caused a revolution in the intellectual status of the rising generation. They are intellectually, as well as morally, greatly superior to the tricky sheristedars and karkuns of whom most of the dufturdars, amins, and other high native officials were made thirty years ago. Sir Richard Temple, in his late work on "India of 1880," bears witness to this salutary change observable in native character. This altered state of things imperatively demands that Government should also go a step forward in their line of liberal policy. Under such circumstances any retrograde measure is of course out of the question, and the grievance about the recent reduction of age in the Civil Service examinations, which is shown to affect the prospects of natives prejudicially, cannot remain long unredressed; but the rectification of [illegible] reasonable ambition alone sufficient to satisfy the [illegible] of the present day. Much absurd nonsense [illegible] competency of natives in State business in all its departments, including even the military, but the sensible portion of the community never indulge themselves in such idle fancies. Their strong loyalty and attachment to the British Government is based as much on motives of self-interest as on the strength of their rulers. They are deeply sensible that they lack at present some of the qualities which are essential in governors, and that it will be very long before their deficiencies in this respect are made up. They are therefore content to leave all controlling power in the civil branches of Government and the exclusive authority of the military to the ruling race; and they will be quite satisfied if reasonable concessions were made to them from time to time, to keep pace with their intellectual advancement.

I will now enumerate the concessions which, in my opinion, may safely be made at once, without affecting the stability or the efficiency of Government.

1. The liberal policy lately enunciated by the Government of India in the matter of local self-government will satisfy, for a long time to come, the legitimate aspirations of the rising generation to take part in the management of their local affairs, provided the elastic provisions of the provincial enactments in this behalf are fully utilised, as they are intended to be, to increase the influence of the elected members of local boards as they show more capacity to govern; and that the gradual elimination of the official element, which is calculated to neutralise independent and spontaneous action on the part of the non-official members, is insisted upon.

2. The list of scheduled and non-scheduled appointments should be thoroughly recast. The number of appointments to be exclusively reserved for covenanted civilians should be greatly reduced, at least by 50 per cent.

3. All judicial appointments should be thrown open to uncovenanted native servants, and the salaries of the appointments should be reduced by 25 per cent. The district and assistant judges have mainly to deal with questions of fact which a native, provided he is honest, is likely to comprehend and deal with better than a foreigner. A certain proportion of the judicial appointments may be held by covenanted civilians to give them practical training, but their number should always be limited. The jury system in criminal cases, which works so well in Poona and Surat, should be extended to all the sessions courts, and should be applied to civil suits for immoveable property above a certain limit. The lavad or arbitration courts should be encouraged, and the trial of petty suits by village head-men with the assistance of village elders should be introduced everywhere. The constitution and powers of the High Court should remain untouched, but the bench should have an equal number of representatives from the practising barristers, covenanted civilians trained in the judicial service, and native judges.

3. Similarly in the Land Revenue Department all posts below those of Collectors should be thrown open to uncovenanted native servants, the salaries of the appointments being reduced by 25 per cent. A limited number of covenanted civilians should be allowed to serve as Assistant Collectors in order to give them the requisite experience to become Collectors. The uncovenanted Deputy Collectors at present do precisely the same duties and exercise the same powers as Assistant Collectors, and [illegible] reason why a more costly machinery should be employed to do the duties which are just as efficiently performed by a cheaper agency. On the average, each Collector might be allowed one covenanted assistant.

4. In the Customs, Salt, and Abkari Departments all the Assistant Collectors might be natives. At present these appointments are reserved not for covenanted civilians, but for "sons of gentlemen" who fail to get a footing in the Army or the Covenanted Service. This system of patronage is very unfair to natives, and it is high time it were abandoned.

5. The age for the Civil Service examination might be raised to 21, and the preliminary examination might be held in India as desired by the Sarvajanik Sabha, but I would make it compulsory that the successful native candidates should finish their studies in England by remaining there for two years. The promotion in the covenanted service should strictly be regulated by merit, and no native need be promoted to higher administrative posts unless he is considered fit in every way for such an honour. As the rules and statutory provisions go, there is nothing to prevent a native of India being made Prime Minister of England or Viceroy of India, but no native need be disappointed if he were told that they cannot hope to attain certain offices in the State consistently with good government, which it must be their object to cherish.

6. In all departments requiring professional efficiency, such as Public Works, Irrigation, Railways, Forest, and Medical, the rule must be to admit candidates without distinction of race or creed, and strictly according to merit tests. Their future advancement must in every case depend on merits and seniority combined.

Some reform is also loudly called for in the constitution of the legislative bodies, but as this letter has exceeded the limits I promised to myself, I will reserve the consideration of it to a future occasion.

July 2. A POONA BRAHMIN.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE following circulars, dated respectively Army Head-Quarters, Poona, 11th and 27th June, 1884, have been issued by the Quartermaster-General:—

Poona, 11th June, 1884.

Circular.

Referring to G. O. C. C. No. 106, of the 14th March last, it is notified that details* to the extent of—16 Men per British Infantry Regiment, 4 Men per Squadron of British and Native Cavalry, 2 Native Officers from each Regiment of Native Cavalry, 4 Men per Battery of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, 2 Men per Battery of Garrison Artillery, and 18 Men per Regiment of Native Infantry, including Native Officers, but not exceeding two of the latter, will be permitted to proceed at the public expense by the aid of Army Transport, sea and rail, to and from Poona, to compete at the Central Rifle Meeting to take place in the month of September next.

2. British Officers to the extent of one from each Division or District will also be permitted to travel at the public expense, to take charge of the parties and assist at the Rifle Meeting.

3. [illegible] details should be despatched so as to reach Poona [illegible] Artillery intending to compete for the "[illegible]-Annesley Prize" may be sent to Poona at the discretion of General Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts, so as to allow competitors to practice with the horses which will be provided for them in Poona.

4. Should cholera be prevalent on any of the routes to be taken by the troops a report should be made to the Quartermaster-General, and further instructions awaited.

5. Accommodation for the men in Poona will be provided by the General Officer Commanding Poona Division.

6. Each British Officer proceeding to the Rifle Meeting on duty will be allowed conveyance at the public expense for two Native servants only; and each Native Officer one servant.

7. The G. I. P. Railway Company, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and the Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, having kindly consented to allow Military competitors to travel to and from on their respective lines at reduced fares, one Railway requisition for the double journey, marked to "Poona and back," should be issued to the details by Despatching Officers.

The duty on which the men are travelling should also be specified on Form "C," and the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in command of details should be instructed to retain the pass-tickets in their possession for the return journey.

8. Requisitions for passage by sea per vessels belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company should also be marked "Rifle Meeting," that Company having also kindly consented to convey the officers and men at reduced rates.

9. It is to be understood that it is not compulsory on the part of Officers Commanding Corps or Batteries to send the whole or even any portion of the teams allowed to proceed to the Rifle Meeting should they deem it inexpedient to do so. Men desirous of competing should be encouraged and assisted; but no man should be detailed as if it were a duty.

By Order,
A. G. F. HOGG, Brigadier-General,
Quartermaster-General.

* Troops serving in the Quetta and Aden commands excepted.

Poona, 27th June, 1884.

Circular.

General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts are requested to be so good as to instruct Officers Commanding Native Regiments intending to send parties to compete at the forthcoming Central Rifle Meeting to select from such parties one intelligent Native Officer and two Non-Commissioned Officers, and start them from their respective stations by rail, [illegible] to reach Poona on the 14th July next, for the purpose of undergoing a course of musketry instruction, theoretically, in connection with the Rifle Meeting.

2. Return Railway warrants should be issued and marked to "Poona and back."

3. The remainder of the men for the Rifle Meeting to be sent to Poona as directed in this Office Circular No. 17-28/1908, dated 11th June, 1884.

4. Only men proceeding to Poona in connection with the Rifle Meeting to be sent for the Musketry Class.

5. The names of the Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers selected in accordance with para. 1 to be reported to the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry as early as possible.

6. Each Native Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer to bring a rifle and bayonet (or carbine) with him; also a copy of the Musketry Regulations in the Vernacular.

7. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief trusts that Commanding Officers will avail themselves of the present opportunity to have their Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers thoroughly and carefully instructed under the personal superintendence of the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry and his Staff.

By Order,
A. G. F. HOGG, Brigadier-General,
Quartermaster-General.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' afternoon.
Polo, on Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Columbian (s), for Jeddah; Restormel (s), Port Said; and Caller On, False Point.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Neue Melodien	Strauss.
Overture	Die Irr fahrt ums Gluck	Suppe.
Valse	Loyante	Wheeler.
Grand Selection	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Laura	Millocker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Pelican entered and the [illegible] left the dock on Wednesday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 28th ult. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 50,090.

POLO.—This afternoon's match is as follows:—

MERCHANTS. *Black and Yellow.*		THE WORLD. *White.*
Mr. Arthur		Mr. Conroy.
Mr. Bankier		Mr. Craigie.
Mr. King	vs.	Mr. Pease.
Mr. Savile		Capt. Oliver.
Mr. Slater		Mr. Rimington.
Mr. Symons.		Mr. Sladen.

The match to begin punctually at 5-15 (weather permitting).

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sooparee Baugh, on the body of Sebastiana Menezes, aged forty-five years. Deceased was the wife of Francis Menezes, a Goanese cook in the service of a Mr. Hartley. On the night previous, in consequence of her suffering from a cancer, she jumped into a well and was drowned. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide.

REPORTED THEFT.—Pelaipillay Narayen Swamy, living at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road, reports that he arrived in Bombay twenty days ago with a servant and put up in the Madhow Baugh Dhurrumsalla. The servant had a carpet bag containing Rs. 270 in currency notes and cash belonging to complainant. On Tuesday complainant discovered that his servant had absconded with the money.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.—Mala Rama was yesterday charged, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with theft. He was seen standing at the Carnac-bunder, abstracting a quantity of wheat from a bag which was ready for shipment. He was caught and given in charge. The accused is a practised thief, and has already been thrice convicted and served 25 months in jail. His worship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd June was Rs. 40,05,512; in addition silver received during the week Rs. 6,72,368. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 11,00,000; standard silver issued for private work, Rs. 28. The balance left was Rs. 35,77,852. There is in addition Rs. 3,10,408 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 1st inst., was 366, being 25 less than in the previous week. During the week 330 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 21·47. There were 74 deaths from remittent fever, 23 less than in the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 46, 21, and 11 respectively, as compared with 53, 9, and 5 in the week previous. There was 1 death from cholera last week, as compared to 0 in the week previous.

ASSAULT IN A MOSQUE.—Hajee Busseer was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Lalkhan Bhow Mea and Hodayet Ali Syed Ali at a Mahomedan mosque at Dadur. The accused, a native of Alexandria, at about 11 o'clock on the night previous, went to the musjid at Dadur while the first complainant was at prayers, and wanted to put up there. He was told that it was against orders for strangers to lodge in the musjid. He insisted upon remaining, and was then caught by the hand by the second complainant, who is the crier of the mosque, and told to leave. The accused set upon the two complainants and assaulted them with a stick, and in the scuffle that ensued the first complainant was bitten on his thumb by the accused. He became very violent, and swinging about his stick smashed one of the hanging lamps of the mosque. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RECKLESS DRIVERS.—Keeka Dundia was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper and charged at the instance of Constable Collis with rash and negligent driving. On Wednesday, at about 4 p. m., the accused was seen driving a small buggy drawn by a pony, belonging to a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, very fast down the Esplanade Cross-road. Several sepoys were calling out to him to stop, and one was running after him. The police officer got into a victoria and pursued the accused, and came up to him near the Boree-bunder station. The accused had accidentally hurt a Parsee lad, and not wishing to be caught whipped his horse and bolted. When he was caught the tracings and harness about the horse were all broken. His worship fined him Rs. 5.—Inspector Jones also charged Nagga Shunker with rash driving and refusing hire. The accused said that a Parsee offered him two annas as a fare, and he wanted four annas, and because the Parsee still offered two annas he drove away. His worship informed him that the penalty for refusing hire was a fine of Rs. 20 or two months' imprisonment. Witnesses were brought who testified as to the rash and negligent manner in which the accused was driving. His worship fined him Rs. 5.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.

VIARJI KHAN MAHOMED was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court, charged with cheating Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon, and Co. of Rs. 4,000 by false representations. Mr. P. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne, of the firm of Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, defended the accused. It will be remembered that this case had been partly gone into by his worship, and that he dismissed it after hearing only a part of the evidence for the prosecution. The complainant subsequently appealed to the High Court, and an order was obtained for the retrial of the case. The facts of the case have already appeared. Mr. Mehta called Vullubji Hunsraj, a broker, who deposed to having been present when the sum of money was advanced to the accused and to having seen him sign a receipt. In cross-examination by Mr. Payne, witness admitted [illegible] that had occurred during the five days previous to the transaction and the five days that followed. The case was not finished when the court rose.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

TRIBHOWUNDAS JUGJIVUNDAS, a rich Hindu, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, and applied for compensation from the Municipal Commissioner for certain set-back land taken possession of by the Municipality. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, of the firm of Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Inverarity watched the proceedings on the part of the Municipality. Mr. Jardine said his client possessed several lots of land situated in Shaik Memmon-street and in Wittulwady-lane. These lots he had purchased two years ago. Certain other land-owners and his client pulled down their chawls and erected a cloth market. Leave was obtained by applicant from the Municipality, and a plan was submitted. A portion of the land required for the Municipality was set back by them. In December, 1883, his client applied, through his attorneys, to the Municipal Commissioner for Rs. 53,698 as compensation for the land which was set back. He at the same time submitted a report from two civil engineers, Messrs. Morris and Hewson, on the valuation of the land. The Commissioner, however, took no notice of the application, or of any letters which were subsequently written. The only course left to his client was to come to the court and prefer his claim. He now claimed the sum of Rs. 53,698, with interest. Mr. Jardine examined Mr. Morris, the civil engineer, and the case was not finished when the court rose. It was postponed to Saturday afternoon.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and a Common Jury.)

THE CASE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

MATHEW FRANCIS FERNANDES and Mahomed Ali Dosajee were brought up for re-trial on the charge of receiving stolen property consisting of gold rings set with precious stones, the property of Captain M. J. O'Connell, of the 61st Regiment of Foot. The case was heard last week, but the jury being unable to agree as to a verdict, they were discharged and the case ordered for retrial before a fresh jury. The property is alleged to have been received from Minguel Francis, *alias* Caitan de Souza, an old offender, who has been sentenced to transportation for ten years.

Mr. Fox, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Russel defended the first, and Mr. Dinshaw Davar the second-accused.

On the application of Mr. Russel, the accused Fernandes was tried separately.

Mr. Russel then said that there were two charges against the accused—one of receiving certain rings belonging to Capt. O'Connell, and the other of receiving a pair of gold spectacles, three gold shirt studs, and a pair of gold sleeve-links, valued at Rs. 112, the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, I.M.D. Counsel applied that both these charges should be tried together.

His lordship allowed the application.

Capt. O'Connell, being examined as to the value of the rings, stated that one of the rings, which was set with three sapphires and two diamonds, cost Rs. 280, and the other, set with one sapphire and two small diamonds, Rs. 129. He had not purchased the rings, but they were presents to his wife from relatives.

Mr. Marcks, jeweller and watch-maker, deposed that the rings produced in court were worth respectively about Rs. 130 and Rs. 65. The diamonds were Cape diamonds, and the stones, though real, were not of the best kind.

Dr. Bruce, being called, said that on the morning of the 9th April last his spectacles were missing, and thinking that they might have been carried away by rats, he ordered his servants to institute a search. Subsequently, on not finding a shirt, he concluded that the articles must have been stolen, and he therefore communicated with the police.

After the case for the prosecution had been concluded, witnesses were called for the defence in [illegible] to the character of the accused. Two witnesses [illegible] they were eye-witnesses to the transaction between the prisoner and Caitan de Souza regarding the articles, that there was nothing suspicious about the business, and that the accused had at first refused to advance any money. In the course of his speech for the defence, Mr. Russel urged that the transaction was a *bonâ fide* one, and that the rings had been only kept in pledge. The prosecution had failed to make out a case against the accused, whose character and position rendered it extremely unlikely that he should be guilty of the charge laid against him.

Mr. Fox, in his reply, submitted that Caitan's character must have been well known to the prisoner, and that taking advantage of the man's impecunious position, he had given him a sum which was entirely out of proportion to the value of the rings, which were purchased for Rs. 5 each and the other articles, for which Rs. 16 were paid. In spite of the entry made by the prisoner in his book, to the effect that the property had been "kept" by him, counsel stated that the articles were sold, not pledged, the entry being made simply as a precautionary measure.

His lordship began his summing up by stating that the question which the jury had to decide was not a very complicated one. What it really came to was, whether the prisoner, who was an apothecary at Bandora and kept a dispensary, and who was found in possession of certain stolen property, had received these articles knowing them to be stolen. The maxim of the law upon the subject laid down by Taylor, a great authority, was this:—"The possession of stolen property, recently after the commission of the theft, is *primâ facie* evidence that the possessor was either the thief or the receiver, according to the other circumstances of the case, and this presumption, when unexplained either by direct evidence or by the character and habits of the possessor, or otherwise, is usually regarded by the jury as conclusive." His lordship said the jury had in the present case to bear in mind the character of the goods received, the character of the person who received them, the trade he was pursuing, the character of the person who brought those articles, as well as the trade or pursuits which he followed. The jury had also to consider whether the money paid by the prisoner was or was not grossly inadequate. After offering these preliminary observations, his lordship proceeded to read and comment upon the evidence. The judge concluded by saying that even supposing that what the witnesses for the defence had stated was true—that the man came to the prisoner's shop and pledged the valuable articles for a very small sum of money—it was for them to say, considering the prisoner's position and the knowledge which he had of the person who had brought the goods to him, whether the facts were sufficient to establish such a presumption in their minds as to make them pronounce a verdict of guilty. If, on the other hand, they were of opinion that the facts were not sufficient to bring home the offence to the prisoner, then of course they would give him the benefit of the doubt.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous character.

The prisoner, when asked if he had any statement to make, said that he had not committed the offence.

Mr. Russel said that he would call his lordship's attention to the fact that under the section the court had power to either fine or imprison, or both. He hoped his lordship would give effect to the recommendation of the jury by simply inflicting a fine.

His lordship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said:—After a very careful investigation the jury have found you—and very properly found you—guilty of the offence with which you are charged on the facts that were brought forward to-day. I believe that, in addition to your apothecary's business, you practise the trade of a receiver of stolen goods. You may not have actually ascertained that they were stolen, but I believe you received them without making such inquiry as an honest man would have done, under the circumstances of the case. Your offence is a heinous one. It is by your trade that thieves are encouraged to go on with their thieving propensities. But the jury has recommended you to mercy on account of your previous character, and I shall take that recommendation in consideration in pronouncing the sentence which I am now going to pass on you. Your counsel has suggested that under the section I need only fine you; but I don't think this a case where a fine would be at all sufficient. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned rigorously for twelve months.

The court rose at about 6-15 p.m. and adjourned until Saturday.

JURORS FINED.

Messrs. Thomas West and A. C. Lloyd, common jurors, were each fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance.

ALIENATION OF SERVICE LANDS.

ON Wednesday an important question regarding the alienation of service lands was argued on appeal in the case of Ramchuader Konher Deshpande and another *vs.* Anantrao Bhagwant Deshpande, before a full Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice West, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Ganesham appeared for the appellant and defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Farran with Mr. Maneckshah for the respondent and plaintiff.

The case came on in April last before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball on appeal from a decision of Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, District Judge of Belgaum. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 1,324-11, the value of certain lands situated in Chunder, Taluka Chikodi, on the ground that the village was his Deshpande Watan, and that the lands consequently comprised service Watan. Plaintiff's father died in 1876, and he had in consequence succeeded to the Watan. The defendants, he stated, were in wrongful occupation, and refused to vacate on the plea that his (plaintiff's) grandfather gave the lands in inam to their family; but the plaintiff submitted that his grandfather had no legal rights to alienate beyond the term of his life, and that the alleged inam was false. The defendants pleaded the inam for valuable consideration [illegible] plaintiff's father sued in the Revenue Court [illegible] the lands, and failed; and again instituted a regular suit in the Court of the subordinate judge at Chikodi, and again failed. The decree was confirmed on appeal, and it was argued that the plaintiff had no right of action, that the lands were not service lands, that the claim was *res judicata* and time-barred, &c. The District Judge had no doubt upon the inquiry that the grant of the land was not as early as 1823-24 nor prior to 1837-38, and that consequently the plaintiff must obtain a decree. The District Judge confirmed the decree of the lower court, awarding the lands to the plaintiff, and allowing mesne profits from 22nd January, 1881, the date of the decree of the lower court, and for three years from date of decree, with all costs upon the defendants.

The defendants appealed to the High Court on the following among other grounds:—That the claim of the respondent was barred by the law of limitation; that his cause of action accrued on the death of his grandfather, which occurred more than twelve years before the institution of the suit; that his father's suit of possession having been dismissed by the original and Appeal Courts, the present suit was barred by *res judicata*; that the lands in dispute were no longer service lands, and there was no legal objection to their alienation; that the alienation having occurred before Regulation 16 of 1827 came into force in the village, the same was good even supposing the lands were service lands; that the suit was barred, as it was not brought within three years from the mamlatdar's decision.

The Division Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball, having considered the arguments of counsel in April last, referred the following questions in the case for the decision of a full Bench:—1. Whether adverse possession for twelve years during the life time of one holder is a bar to succeeding holders? 2. Whether a judgment against one is *res judicata* as regards a succeeding holder? 3. Whether lands become alienable when the services are abolished?

These questions were argued by counsel at considerable length. The full Bench have reserved their decision.

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet most efficiently on the [illegible] bowels.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF [illegible] FOR 1883-84.

No. [illegible].—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1884.

Letter from the Registrar Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, No. 47, dated 14th June 1884, submitting, with his remarks, a report on the operation of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the year 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.—The report, which has been punctually submitted, displays a considerable improvement in the operations of the Department during the year 1883-84 as compared with the results obtained in the proceeding year. The gross receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 4,832 in 1882-83 to Rs. 12,153 in 1883-84 and net receipts from Rs. 3,781 to Rs. 11,213. An examination of the financial results of the past five years given below shows that except in the year 1882-83 there has been a steady annual increase in the gross as well as in the net realizations. The increase in the income of the Department during the year under review is principally due to the registration of a larger number of companies under Act VI. of 1882, namely 34 as compared with 19 in the preceding year. In the year under report as in 1882-83 one society only was registered under Act XXI. of 1860.

Year.	Amount of Gross Receipts.	Amount of Net Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	2,387	1,350
1880-81	7,129	6,114
1881-82	8,522	7,490
1882-83	4,832	3,781
1883-84	12,153	11,213

2. The total number of companies carrying on business in the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March, 1884, was 156 besides 12 scientific and literary societies. On the corresponding date in 1883 the number of companies and societies was 128 and 11 respectively. 78 companies were under liquidation during 1883-84, but 6 of these were finally dissolved before the close of the year.

3. The number of documents including memoranda and articles of association and returns by scientific and literary societies registered during the period under review was 428 as compared with 329 in 1882-83.

4. All the companies and societies on the register of the Department, with the exception of the Broach Cotton Company, filed their balance sheets and lists of shareholders within the time prescribed by law. The papers of the Broach Cotton Company became due on the 11th September [illegible] March, 1884. No proceedings, however, were instituted against the company for default as a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the delay was tendered to the Registrar by the Solicitors of the Company.

5. A copy of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India, and the report should be placed on the editor's table.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT AND THE HILLS.

THE speech delivered by Mr. Grant Duff at Madras on Monday evening is thus commented on in the *Madras Mail*:—An adroit use was made by His Excellency the Governor, of the occasion afforded by his inauguration of the Madras Drainage Works, to attempt to allay the indignation that has been aroused by the latest outcome of the exodus policy of his Government. It remains to be seen whether his vindication of that policy will influence the conclusions of those citizens who intend to meet at Patcheappah's Hall on Thursday to discuss the subject. It would be ungenerous not to acknowledge the good feeling that prompted him to come from Ootacamund to hold out the olive branch to a scandalised public. His Excellency took the opportunity of paying an unexpected visit to Fort St. George while on his way to Royapooram; and, on the 14th instant, he will be in a position to compare the quarters in that Fort with the godowns in the Bangalore Fort which, so recently as the 31st May, his Government strongly recommended for the approval of the Supreme Government. For the storage of tents, spades, pickaxes, pails, and hammers, those godowns leave nothing to be desired; but for the accommodation of the Office Establishment of the Madras Military Accounts Department they are simply beneath contempt. We have good reason to believe that the Madras Government's earnest recommendation of the godowns has not elicited the sanction of the Government of India. Our protest has prevailed, or is on the eve of prevailing; but, what is of far more consequence, a salutary check has been given to the pernicious, and, in a certain sense, disloyal policy with which Mr. Grant Duff is identified. He is personally deserving of blame for an indifference to local concerns at variance with his verbal professions; but the chief censure attaches to those around him who, with a lamentable want of public spirit, led him into a false position towards the capital and the whole Presidency. "The shadow does not go back upon the dial." The Governor conveyed by this allegory the idea that it is useless for the public to attempt to disturb the system of a shifting Government which had grown up before his arrival on these shores. "Until," said he, "some place is created in each Province of India which will fulfil the functions of a capital all the year round (a thing not likely to happen in this geological period, which will last our time) you may be very sure that from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin the existing not perfect, but sufficiently convenient, dual arrangements will continue." We had far rather that the Governor had said that, for his own part, he would not attempt to apologise for the unholy thing. But, as it was, he argued that the arrangements of his Government are as immutable as were the [illegible] of the Medes and Persians. Or, as the French would say, "*J'y suis—J'y reste.*" This remains to be seen. The Government hitherto has done what it pleased. Presuming on the fact that the public made no sign, and that but one journal in the country raised a frequent note of warning, it went on yielding to the applications of Department after Department for license to remove to the Hills, and it plunged its hand, with increasing audacity into the public purse, in view to making itself comfortable thereat. It has had a good innings, and run up a big score. It has now become the turn of the public to have a little say; and Governors, Councillors, Secretaries, and Heads of Department may as well defer their shouting till they are out of the wood. There is no getting over the fact that the public protest which is about to be made is based on a just grievance, and that the Government's position is founded on injustice. "The shadow does not go back upon the dial" any more than the money squandered on the Hills will go back into the public exchequer; but it is yet early to declare that the Government does not go back upon the plains, and remain there! Viceregal and Gubernatorial conclusions of what cannot possibly be done in deference to the public perception of what is essential to the stability of the Indian Empire and the credit of the British Government, will be thrashed out by the London Press, and in Parliament, before the present agitation comes to an end. The Governor was careful to bow respectfully to the claim that the City of Madras makes to be regarded, and treated, as the capital of Southern India. His admissions on this point were so unqualified that they might well disarm impending criticism were there not such a wide difference between His Excellency's sentiments and his Government's acts. The Marina to which he, with some reason, proudly alluded is a material contribution to the extremely limited attractions of this City; but some strides have been made during His Excellency's reign to disestablish Madras as the capital, and to confer upon Ootacamund a status to which it has no right. Repentance at the eleventh hour is far better than a stiff-necked impenitence; so we rejoice over the sheep which it was supposed had been lost. But how long will the fit of penitence last? Will it survive contact with that fine soldier, but, in non-military matters, unsafe adviser, the Commander-in-Chief, or with that chronic indifference to the well-being of this City which is so discreditable to the greater number of those gentlemen who dance attendance upon His Excellency on the Hills. Madras has been very forbearing; but a few honied words cannot salve the wound that has been inflicted upon its self-respect.

The following was the programme for the indignation meeting to be held last evening at Madras. The chair to be taken by Rajah Sir T. Madava Row; a memorial to Parliament, protesting against the exodus of the Madras Government to the Nilgiris, together with a Memorial to the Viceroy protesting against the proposed removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St. George to Bangalore will be submitted to the meeting for adoption. It will be proposed that the memorial to the House of Lords shall be despatched to Lord Stanley of Alderley, for presentation to the Upper House; that the memorial to the House of Commons shall be despatched to Mr. J. E. Gorst, M. P., for presentation to the Lower House; and that copies of the memorial shall be forwarded to the members of both Houses of Parliament with a full report of the proceedings at the meeting. The firms who are members of the Madras Trades Association closed their establishments in time to allow their employes to attend the meeting.

BENGAL.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.—The *Englishman* mentions the fact that a special meeting of the Presidency College Union is to be held in the second year Hall of the Presidency College, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Professor H. W. McCann. Mr. C. H. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College to preside.

A CASE UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.—Six Goanese saloon waiters, on board the s. s. Clan Morgan, charged Captain Daly, commander of that vessel, with having refused to pay them their wages, after having discharged them. Mr. Cranenburgh prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that defendant wanted to deduct Rs. 4 from the wages due to each, because a considerable portion of linen and sundries belonging to the ship had been missed. They declined to submit to this as the property had been in charge of the steward and the assistant steward who deserted the vessel in London. Defendant stated that he had missed from time to time a considerable portion of saloon articles in the shape of table sheets and towels, and as this was in the charge of the complainants they were responsible for the loss. He thought that he was justified in wishing to cut from the wages of each man Rs. 4. The Court was of opinion that when accused missed the property from time to time, he should have taken criminal action against complainants if he suspected them. As there was no clause in the agreement which complainants had signed, holding themselves responsible for the loss of any property in their charge, they were certainly entitled to their wages, and the defendant could not legally deduct any portion of it. An order was made accordingly.

MADRAS.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by the Deputy Coroner, at the Justice Jail Lock-up, Black Town, touching the death of a Mahomedan named [illegible] Mohideen, apparently about 25 years of age. The deceased had for the past five days suffered from pains in the heart, and was an [illegible]. The police constable who arrested the deceased said he

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was very violent, and was chasing the people in Moor-street, wanting to bite them. He took him to the [illegible] and locked him up. After some time he quieted down and in a short while died. A post-mortem examination was made. The jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes, to wit, heat apoplexy."—*Mail.*

DOCTORS AND THEIR FEES.

At Crewe, an action sent down by the Superior Court has been heard, in which Mr. Charles Frederick [illegible], a surgeon, sought to recover from a gentleman named Young, of Middlewich, £74 15s. for medical attendance. It appears that in June, 1883, the plaintiff was called to visit the defendant's wife. The plaintiff lived five miles away, but he had a surgery at Middlewich, which was entrusted to an assistant. Plaintiff stated that he was asked to pay special attention to the defendant's wife, and was told that it was of the greatest importance that, in her accouchement, the child should be properly looked after as it would become entitled to a considerable sum of money. From June till October the defendant's wife was attended by the plaintiff's assistant. In October the plaintiff was summoned, and the child was born, and he continued to attend both mother and child for some time. He made about 54 visits himself, and his assistant 12. He charged £1 1s each visit for himself, and 10s. 6d. a visit when made by his assistant. That included medicine. He charged five guineas for the accouchement and two guineas for administering chloroform. In cross-examination, plaintiff said that his fee depended upon the position of his patients. For the defence, the defendant's wife denied that the doctor had ever been told that her case was one requiring special treatment. The judge, in summing up, said that as regarded the general principle upon which charges were made, doctors, like lawyers, had to consider the position of the persons who employed them.—The jury found for the plaintiff for £62 2s. and the judge gave a verdict for that amount and costs.

A JUDGE ON THE JUDGES.

Sir Baliol Brett, Master of the Rolls, replying for her Majesty's judges at the dinner given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, spoke of their independence, for which they claimed no credit. As to their fearing the authority of newspapers, he said:—The best answer to any idea that a judge cared about a newspaper article was an anecdote which he recollected of a rather cynical brother of theirs, who, when he was told that he had been praised in a newspaper article, said "Good heavens, my dear friend, did I [illegible]?" Judges, if they thought of it, could not be popular if they did their duty. The man whom they sentenced to be hanged could not like them very much; neither could the man whom they sentenced to penal servitude for life. If a person brought an action against another with rather sharp intent, and the judges decided against him, he certainly did not like them; nor did the man in whose favour the case was decided like them very much, because he considered his case so plain. Therefore, judges if they did their duty could not be popular; and they did not wish to be popular. The judges were hard-working men. In the City of London they all worked hard. A gentleman went down to his office at half-past 11 and read the newspaper, and the personage of his establishment asked—"What shall I do to-day, sir?" "Well, how are things going, Charles? Are they going well? Buy for £100,000." "No, sir, they are not going well." "Then sell for £100,000." Either way the gentleman made a great deal of money, and very hard work it was. But let him tell them what the work of the judges was. There was Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, on one side, and Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., and Queen's Counsel, on the other, and they argued before the judges whether the husband was bound to pay for his wife's hair-pins. The judge would not know who the husband was, would not know who the wife was, and certainly would not have the smallest idea what hairpins were. Well, the next case, such a case as he himself had been one of the counsel in before, when, without fear and trembling, and not with admiration, but with an insolence which was necessary among lawyers, they had canvassed the wonderful march of a great soldier from one end of India to the other, and had the audacity to determine whether he was assisting some other general, or was supposed to be acting independently. He had even tried cases in which he might have been called upon to determine whether Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock had steered his ship rightly or wrongly. Again, the judges might have to decide whether in some remote way, by some law of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth, the Archbishop of Canterbury had authority over the Lord Mayor's chair. And so they went on day after day, and he thought every body would be of opinion that it was tolerably hard work. Sir Baliol created some laughter by proceeding to remark that, like the Lord Mayor, the judges were the only true reformers. The reform effected in the law since he first knew it was something extraordinary; and all the real reform had been done by the lawyers themselves.

LORD R. CHURCHILL AND REFORM.

In a letter to Mr. H. H. Wainwright, President of the Blackpool Conservative Association, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., explains his recent action in the House of Commons with respect to the Reform Bill. He remarks that the position of the Conservative party on the question of Parliamentary Reform ever since 1862 has been somewhat ill-defined. The action taken at that time by Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues made it impossible for the Conservative party at any future time to oppose [illegible] large extensions of the franchise. Lord John Manners's motion, if it meant anything at all (and this he was [illegible] prepared [illegible]) meant that the Conservative party was prepared to deal with the extension of the franchise provided that the measure was accompanied by provisions for the redistribution of seats. Yet even this modified form of resistance did not secure the support of the entire Conservative party, and was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 130. These things being so, all impartial persons would agree that a frank and open departure from the position of strong resistance to reform which he had taken up in December at Edinburgh was not only pardonable, but incumbent upon any practical politician. Had that position been the position of the Conservative party generally, he would certainly have adhered to it at any sacrifice; but far from that, it was not even the position of any considerable section of the party, who as a body recurred to the policy of Mr. Disraeli. Having thus been guided to the conclusion that reform was inevitable and that equality of political rights between Great Britain and Ireland was to govern the Conservative as well as the Liberals, he did not conceal his change of mind from the House of Commons or the public. In conclusion, Lord R. Churchill does not hesitate to remark that if the Government were to give a definite guarantee to Parliament that their reform legislation should not be operative until the redistribution of seats had been provided for by the announcement that Parliament would be called together in the autumn to complete the scheme, and by the insertion of a proper date in the present bill before which no election should take place under it, then he saw no strong or overwhelming reason why the labours of the present session should be rendered abortive by the rejection of the Bill for the Representation of the People.

A FAMOUS JOURNALIST ON HIS WORK.

There are many who look forward from week to week to those columns of the *Illustrated London News* which Mr. Sala calls his own, columns which from week to week the famous chroniqueur, philologist, traveller, raconteur, leader-writer, fills with pleasant gossip, quaint lore, and varied learning. For the benefit of Mr. Sala's many readers who are anxious to preserve his good things in a less perishable and more handy form than that of an illustrated newspaper Mr. Sala has for the second time collected and edited these fugitive notes from the "Echoes of the Week." No one will turn over the leaves of this bright-covered volume (Remington and Co.) without deriving some benefit. Here he may pause to reflect, there he may laugh over a good story. He will find notes on history and biography, notes literary and artistic on topics sporting, social, political and dramatic. If he inclines to the scientific, or to the legal, he has but to turn to the index and he will find what he wants in a second. Every one knows that Mr. Sala is a *bon viveur*, and all recognize his claims as an authority on matters gastronomical. But it would be impossible to enumerate the many subjects which Mr. Sala's facile pen touches. Wherever one turns there is something for every man in every mood. "The Echoes for the Year [illegible] will, I hope," says Mr. Sala, "be taken [illegible] the lawyer's [illegible] [illegible], errors excepted. I have a great natural capacity for blundering; and owing to that fact, and the circumstance that my eyesight, normally weak, is growing weaker every year, while my hand-writing, which was once a joy to the compositors, has become their despair, it is possible that a great many errors, typographical and otherwise, may have crept into these pages." We have often admired Mr. Sala's beautiful clerkly hand, the neatness of his letters, the symmetry of their formation, the delicacy of their lines, with envy, and feel confident, in spite of these pessimistic sentences, that it will be long before compositors do not welcome Mr. Sala's "copy."

In his preface Mr. Sala lets us into one or two little journalistic secrets which we do hesitate to reveal. "I have had," he says, "during a career much less of a literary than of a journalistic character, extending over more than five-and-thirty years, a great deal to do with publishers. I may add that, of some thirty works to which my name is attached, not one has made its appearance in book form without its having previously passed through the columns of a newspaper, or the pages of a magazine, or some other periodical; and it has been to me matter of standing astonishment that booksellers should have cared to buy, or the public to read, that which, as a rule, had been written in a desperate hurry, and the defects of which no subsequent revision could cure. The few and unsuccessful novels which I have attempted have been, as literary performances, more hurried than my newspaper contributions; for very many of the latter were penned in far distant countries before the days of ocean telegraphy, and a special correspondent abroad did not (before he was tied to the tail of a wire) work every day in the week; and (unless he was on the war-path) he had some little leisure to look about him, confer with himself, and model his article in his mind, before committing that article to paper. But when the journalist is at home, and to the functions of a writer of leading articles adds those of a reviewer, an art critic, a dramatic critic, and a scribbler of gossip—to say nothing of the production of a large quantity of miscellaneous work of which the public have no more suspicion of his being the author than they have of his being the Mahdi—all that he does (the leading article always expected) must be done in a hurry. The exercise last named, indeed, must of necessity be deliberately planned, carefully thought out, and written with the greatest care and attention. It fills only a column and one-eighth of leaded type; its actual composition does not occupy more than two hours; but, at least, preliminary three hours—and often more—must be devoted to the mental adjustment of its form and manner. In the course of twenty-four hours it is completely forgotten. I have written some seven thousand of these ephemeral essays; and I can conscientiously declare that very few of their number have been hurried in their composition. If an artisan is to be allowed to judge of his own work, I may say that the very best of the poor stuff which I have produced has appeared in the leading columns of a daily newspaper to which, during a period of twenty-seven years, I have been a constant contributor; and now that I am growing old and past service, I sometimes reflect, with no small amount of bitterness, that the papers to the preparation and execution of which I have devoted all the knowledge and all the capacity which I may possess, and which contain the whole marrow of what mind I may have, will never see the light again; and that I shall only be remembered—if I am remembered at all—only as a writer of a mass of desultory essays and sketches of foreign travel, of a mass of bald chat, and four bad novels. The last, perhaps, show more than do any other of the things which I have written the marks of slovenliness and haste; for when I am in England I work at my trade as a journalist many hours every day, except Saturday; and the few romances which the proprietors of periodicals have induced me to write have been flung off in the brief intervals between the daily spells of grinding newspaper toil; flung off so rapidly that I have often, while rushing through an instalment of a tale for the 'copy' of which the printer's boy has been clamouring in the passage, forgotten the very names of the characters whom I had introduced in the preceding portion."

Mr. Sala has a great army of correspondents, hailing, he says, from every quarter of the globe, and belonging to all ranks and conditions of society—from noblemen and fine ladies to paupers and ticket-of-leave men. "From reverend divines and grave archæologists to schoolboys and schoolgirls, from general officers to hospital orderlies, from physicians to undertakers, from mad doctors to mad folk—all seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the 'Echoes of the Week' in the *Illustrated London News*, are a series of answers to correspondents, and should be nothing else; and they besiege me with questions and importune me to answer them forthwith." He sometimes speaks reproachfully of these friends of his concerning their queries, but some of them apparently contribute not only to his waste-paper basket but to more interesting regions of Mecklenburgh-square. "If I mention," he writes in his preface, "with gratitude the unknown ladies and gentlemen who have from time to time sent me presents of potatoes, Indian corn, Kentish butter, apple jam, Bath Olivers, and gingerbread nuts—one good soul offered to send me some conger-eel, but the dreaded gift fortunately did not arrive—I do so certainly not with any inert intent of hinting that a repetition of such favours would be agreeable to me, but with a view to respectfully deprecating the [illegible] under any circumstances [illegible] packages of what the Americans term 'produce.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Calcutta Exhibition.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed at the Exhibition.

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1 Strong serviceable glass-fronted miniature brougham.
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vs.
HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE JOOSUB and others.

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Lot No. 3.—A Pathemari called Fathe Rahiman, of 62½ tons register, No. 3212, built in 1861; is 39 feet long, 21 feet 5 inches broad, and 7 feet 5 inches deep.

Lot No. 4.—A padow called Fateh Rahiman, of 24½ tons register, No. 3122, built in 1864; is 31 feet long, 16 feet broad and 5 feet deep.

Lot No. 5.—A padow called Fateh Salam, of 18½ tons register, built in 1856, No. 2301; is 25 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet 6 inches broad and 4 feet 7 inches deep.

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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above is lying at Jackaria Bunder, where they could be seen at any time. Also at 3 p.m. at our rooms, a few lots of furniture such as fireproof safes, drawing-room sofas, chairs, camp-cots, screens, cupboards, globe lamps, table candlesticks, crockery ware, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at the Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat and next door to Messrs. Pearse and Co., Ld., a very large stock of fancy and other goods, such as walking sticks of varieties, courier bags, tiffin baskets, embroidered pillows, satinwood, embroidered, folding and bentwood chairs, a large assortment of alabaster and marble vases, figures, fruits, &c., canvas portmanteaus, large band organs with barrels, powder proof safes, safes by Tucker and Reeves, with patent keys, on teak stands, a large quantity of English marble envelopes, marble columns and vases, English inlaid circular table, marble tea-poys, maple and boxwood folding, and other brackets, a large collection of powerful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] glass dishes, wall pegs, looking glasses, thermometers [illegible] instruments, [illegible] &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY DRILLS.

On TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mahomed.—

M.M.—51 Bales each 15 pieces Massachussetts Drills 29-30 inches and 40 yards.

P.M.C.D.—125 bales each 15 pieces Pepperill drills, 29-30 inches and 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th July, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and elaborately-carved household furniture, best platedware by Elkington, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome large aquarium with gold fish, handsome bronze Japanese and China flower vases, one firstrate 15-day marble clock, a firstrate sewing-machine, handsome oleographs and pictures, handsome hanging and table duplex kerosine lamps, very rich table ornaments, a handsome double seated circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of SAMUEL HODGART, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits No. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the Estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonevala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their rooms, All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said Estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the Estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 189 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BEAMS AND BOARDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Bodul Dossajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sullimanjee Essajee—
[illegible] tons beams and boards.
Three ship's compasses. [illegible] will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

Ex s. s. Darlington.

100 tons superior teak scantlings in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
15 kegs Spence's patent metal.
One Remington match rifle with orthoptic sight, with about 180 cartridge cases.
By order of Soodo Heera and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdoolla Kureem Mahomed.
15 pieces alpacca, 3 pieces flowered alpacca, 5 pieces rough holland, 5 pieces check, 2 pieces orange woollen cloth, and 32 pieces poplin silk and satin.
On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Currimbhoy—
2 cases boots.
32 kegs bolts and nuts.
On account of the concerned—
1 mahogany upright cottage pianoforte.
1 black and gold " "
Both by a first-class German-maker, quite new and specially built for India.
By order of Messrs. Eduljee Burjorjee & Co. and on account and at the risk of Kurmalee Khakeebhoy Pudumsey—
1 case 300 [illegible] gilt drops.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Andrew Flockhart consisting of wearing apparel and sundries.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Narrayen Purshotumjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Peelooba, and her husband Paulo Pascoal Gomes, Pedro Phillipe Fernandes, Zoojin Pedro Fernandes, Doming Pedro Fernandes, and Pascoal Fernandes in pursuance of the powers of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of April, 1881—

Firstly.—All that piece of tocca land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the eastern side of a passage in Gowari at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, under No. 123, and assessed formerly under No. 37, and now under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the house of Simao Velio Rodrigues, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Munoo Zoorin Fernandes, and on the south by a passage.

Secondly.—All that piece of tocca land, situate on the western side of a passage, in Gowari at Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under No. 122, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the house of Issen Misquit, on the north by the land of Munnoo Zoorin Fernandes, and on the south by the house of Sewa Dad Gowind.

Thirdly.—All that piece of foras freehold land, containing one field situate at Gowari in Matoonga, containing by admeasurement 625 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Gopal Mahadew Thakoor, on the west by the property of Wittoo Bapoo Thakoor, on the north by the property of Simao Rodrigues, and on the south by the Bundh (footpath).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th July, 1884.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ¼ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Re. 1-8 per 1lb. tin.

AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	Per lb. Rs.	3	0
Bright Honey Dew	Per lb. Rs.	2	8
Cavendish	Per lb. Re.	1	4

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

FLIES AND BUGS.

LEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." As. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agent.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE words "HIGHEST AWARD" are often used in advertisements to lead the public to suppose that a particular maker has obtained the HIGHEST AWARD above all other exhibitors, this is misleading.

THE HIGHEST AWARD, *i.e.*, a first class CERTIFICATE AND GOLD MEDAL is given to the best of each special class, and our—

SCHIEDMAYER
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS
OBTAINED
A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND GOLD MEDAL,
THE HIGHEST AWARD
for that class. And the
SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO
OBTAINED
A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AND SILVER MEDAL.
These were the
ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS,
and the only instruments under the name of
SCHIEDMAYER,
which obtained an award of any kind at the
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
The genuine instruments have the name
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY;
and must not be confounded with the name SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE whose Pianos we do not import.
See our Illustrated Catalogues, free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

POLO, FOOTBALL JERSEYS.

THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of the above in all sizes:—

Black and Blue Jerseys, 2 inch Stripes	Rs. 4 8	each
" " Amber " "	Rs. 4 8	each
" " Crimson " "	Rs. 4 8	each
White and Navy Blue " "	Rs. 4 8	each
" " Crimson " "	Rs. 4 8	each
Plain Navy Blue " "	Rs. 5 8	"
White Sweater Jerseys, best Berlin wool, very soft and pleasant to the skin	Rs. 5 8	"
Ribbed Navy Blue Knickerbocker Hose	3 12	per pair.
Crimson Polo Caps	1 8	each.
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8	"
Honeycomb	2 12	"
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7 8	"
Black and Amber Ties	1 12	"
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well shrunk	8 8	"
White Cricketting Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	28 0	suit.

WHEN ORDERING JERSEYS, SIZE OF CHEST REQUIRED; KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES.

Kummerbands, Straw Hats, Elastic and Leather Belts; Cholera Belts, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding-Belts, &c. &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBY.

PIANOFORTE
AS UNDER, FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a Medal and First-Class Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED,
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 550 and 650.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood. Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut. Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianofortes let out on HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASH BAZAAR LIMITED.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

COMPARISON A TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, MANTLE AND COSTUME MAKERS, BOOT MERCHANTS AND STATIONERS, TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

All articles of Fashions of the latest style and reliable quality marked at the Lowest cash prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Cash Bazaar, Limited, beg to inform their customers and the public in general that their business is now under the personal supervision of Mr. W. Sillitoe, formerly Sub-Manager to Mr. Wm. Whiteley, the Universal Provider, London.

CASH BAZAAR LIMITED.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET AND ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY. EAST-STREET, POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favorably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	[illegible] 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 8	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 [illegible]
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. [illegible]
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Rs. [illegible] to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE
Is now showing NEW GOODS in all Departments.
DRESSES, MANTLES, &C.
made to order.
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks, as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
A capital antidote [illegible] [illegible] and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 60 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions, THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1. quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NOTICES

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MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. Reference kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kolhapur.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1 postage half anna.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and [illegible]

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to [illegible] by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away ever, [illegible] as cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co. London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, [illegible] every kind chest affections and in wasting diseases, [illegible] tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and [illegible] to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, [illegible] next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. [illegible] J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, [illegible] label. There is no Tonic so [illegible] effect [illegible] iron. It is strongly recommended [illegible] and the Colonies, and should [illegible] use in every case of fever or [illegible] TREACHER & Co.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP. INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless [illegible] ishness, restlessness, worms, con[illegible] [illegible] 1s. 1½d. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay General Agents.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: THACKER SPINK & Co.
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort Bombay.